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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1873. NO. 115.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Election of United States Senator in Joint Convention.

Appointments by the Governor.

Variety of Bills Read in Place—Pittsburgh Evening Telegraph Company Bill Passed.

Special to the Pittsburg Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 22, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Young moved the printing of 20,000 extra copies of Governor Hartranft's inaugural. A resolution was introduced to fix as the time of final adjournment the 10th of April.

A member from Luzerne moved to cut off all pay from committees on contested seats. Objected to, and referred to Ways and Means Committee.

Bills in Place.

By Mr. McCormick—Act to incorporate the Wylie Avenue Savings Bank; to incorporate the Penn Bank and Trust Company.

By Mr. Sample—An act to legalize payment of any note of interest.

By Mr. Ramsey—To incorporate the United States Savings Bank, Penn Land and Trust Company, and Allegheny Land and Improvement Company; supplement to National Savings Bank.

By Mr. Ballantine—Relative to pay of county officers.

By Mr. Newmeyer—An act relative to rates of interest; incorporating the Empire Iron Company.

By Mr. Bowman, of Armstrong—Establishing a ferry boat over the Allegheny at Shakely Run; act to incorporate the Armstrong Improvement Company; incorporating Brady's Bend cemetery, and fixing day for voting on the local option law in Kittanning.

By Mr. Henry, of Lancaster—Supplement to Johnstown Savings Bank; supplement to poor laws, and fixing monthly return days for Cambria county.

By Mr. Lawson, of Clarion—Authorizing the building of a new jail; supplement to local option law; for building a bridge across Red Bank at Millville.

By Mr. Brockway—A general act relative to evidence in cases of libel and slander; also a general act authorizing the assignees of policies of insurances to sue in their own name.

By Mr. Smith, of Fayette—Supplement to road laws.

Mr. Ballentine moved to extend the hour of adjournment until bills in place were gone through with. Agreed to.

By Mr. Latta, of Westmoreland—Act authorizing the agricultural society of Westmoreland to extend the boundaries of the borough of Bellevue.

By Mr. Young, of Allegheny—An act to incorporate the Union Bridge Company. This provides for a bridge from the Point in Pittsburgh to Allegheny city.

By Mr. McCormick—An act repealing the law relative to the election of school directors in the first district of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. Lamon, of Philadelphia—An act fixing legal holidays.

Election of United States Senator.

At twelve o'clock the joint convention to elect United States Senator met. Simon Cameron received seventy-six votes, and Wilson Wallace fifty. Mr. Wallace voted for Hendrick B. Wright, and Mr. McClure for Thomas M. Marshall.

Governor's Appointments.

A message was received from Governor Hartranft, announcing the appointment of Marshall S. Quay, of Beaver, as Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Samuel E. Dimmick, of Wayne, as Attorney General.

Pittsburgh Evening Telegraph Company.

Mr. Delacy, of Luzerne, reported the bill incorporating the *Pittsburgh Evening Telegraph* Company. The rules were suspended and the bill passed finally. It now goes to the Governor for signature.

SENATE.

Bills were introduced extending the time for the completion of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad; incorporating the Homestead Life and Trust Company, and providing for the taking of evidence in homicide cases where the defense is insanity.

Adjourned.

Presentation of Senator Cameron's Certificate of Election.

This evening, at half past seven o'clock, Mr. Anderson, Speaker of the Senate, accompanied by Senators White and others, waited on General Cameron for the purpose of presenting him the certificate of his re-election as United States Senator.

Mr. Anderson said: Senator Cameron—I present you, in my official capacity as Speaker of the Senate, this certificate of your election to the United States Senate. In extending my personal congratulations, General, I feel that I speak for the people of this great State, in saying that your public career in the past has so commended itself that your re-election has been conceded without a struggle. Indeed, the verdict of the late elections indicated your re-election to the United States Senate as fully as it did the election of General Hartranft to the Governor's chair, or General Grant to the Presidency.

General Cameron replied by telling the story of the Archbishop in Gil Blas, and said he hoped that when he could not fulfill all the duties of his great office, he would have sense enough to resign; that this was the only time he was ever elected without what seemed to be a bitter personal struggle; that he hardly thought he appreciated the favor, since it had come so easy.

An entertainment was then given to Senator Anderson and family by General Cameron.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 20, 1873.

The city is full of people, but the weather is cold and stormy, and the prospect is poor for a fair day for the inauguration.

These triennial displays are all very well, in purpose and spirit, but the time has come, in my judgment, to have done with them. I hope this is the last inauguration we shall have, and that the person next elected Governor will quietly go up to the hill, take the oath of office, walk into the Executive chamber and go to work without any of this fuss and flurry. I have seen several of these shows in my time, and none of them ever came up to the dignity of a country muster, or gave anybody any pleasure. It is a bill of expense for nothing.

Both Houses of the Legislature met to-night, after adjournment from last week, but as the session was *fixed mainly for drawing a committee* in the contested election case of Judge Roberts, but little business was done. It takes over two hours to go through the forms of drawing this committee, and neither House had any stomach for work after it was over. To-morrow is Inauguration day, and the day for choosing United States Senator, and there will be little chance for anything else, then. Work, therefore, will not begin before Wednesday or Thursday.

The joint convention to select a committee to try the contested election case of Judge Roberts adjourned about 10 o'clock P. M., after drawing the following committee: *Senate*—Messrs. Strang, Warfel, Weakley and Maclay; *House*—Messrs. Mitchell, Mahon, Brown, Mc-Cormick, Sample, Burkholder, Mylin, Kaufman (Lebanon) and Black—all Republicans. As the question involved is purely a legal one, the contest will not be a long one, nor can it be said to involve any political question.

A few bills were read in place, in the Senate, but none of any public interest. The House was enjoying the reading of the Governor's Message at 11 o'clock P. M., that interesting document not having been read when it was sent in last week. SPECIAL.

The Prison Reform Congress.

BALTIMORE, January 22.—In the Prison Reform Congress Horatio Seymour was chosen President of the Association for the ensuing year. Among the Vice Presidents are Senator Wilson, Speaker Blaine and Congressman Kerr. Papers were read by Mr. Brockaway, of Michigan, on the treatment of prisoners after discharge; also papers on prison discipline, criminal legislation and on the penal institutions of North Carolina, which were represented to be in a deplorable condition. All were discussed. Adjourned till seven this evening.

At the evening session a number of papers were read, including one by Miss Linda Gilbert, of Chicago, on prison discipline, and another by Hon. J. C. Walker, of Michigan, giving a full account of the penal institutions of that State. Adjourned till to-morrow.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The government yesterday bought $516,400 bonds at 113 12 to 113.75.

The steamship Surprise, from Shanghai, via Suez Canal, arrived at New York yesterday.

Suits have been commenced in the United States District Court, at New York, to recover taxes from the Erie Railway Company on sterling bonds, said to be due the government.

The Nevada Legislature met yesterday in joint convention and announced the vote of Tuesday's session. The vote stood: Jones 55, McCoy 17, Belong 1, McBeth 1.

The Florida Legislature, in joint assembly yesterday, voted for United States Senator without result.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

What Congressmen Took Stock and To What Extent.

An Explicit Statement by Mr. Oakes Ames.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—Polands's Committee this morning resumed the examination of Oakes Ames, who testified that he agreed to give Colfax twenty shares of Credit Mobilier stock. In December, 1867, witness received dividends upon it of eighty per cent. in Union Pacific bonds, and accounted to Colfax for bonds sold by witness. In March, 1868, Colfax gave witness a check for $331 72. Did not remember delivering stock to Colfax. The check and proceeds of the Union Pacific stock paid for the Credit Mobilier stock. In the June following gave Colfax a check for $1,200, dividends on the Credit Mobilier.

Question—What do you say about what Colfax said in regard to him making you a present of five hundred dollars? Answer—He said some such thing to me about being sorry for my misfortune. I cannot remember his words now. Colfax had never called upon witness for Credit Mobilier stock. He has it ready to deliver to him whenever he wants it, and supposed that Colfax understood that the $1,200 was dividends upon the stock. Witness had no recollection that Colfax paid him that $1,200. It don't belong to witness.

Mr. Colfax, who was present, said that he reasserted what he said before, and in regard to the $1,200 he now gave notice to Mr. Ames that he would prove the negative by Mr. Ames, as follows: Q.—Did I offer, or did you come to me and ask me to pay you? A.—That I cannot tell. Q.—Did you tell me that some dividends had been earned but were unadjusted? A.—I told you that a dividend of eighty per cent. in the Union Pacific bonds had been declared. Q.—Did I ask you to buy bonds? A.—I did not buy bonds. They were dividends, and I sold them, accounting for the proceeds to you. Q.—Did you sell stock? A.—I have not sold it.

Witness regarded Mr. Colfax now as the proprietor of Credit Mobilier stock. He did not remember what he (Colfax) said at the session about the transaction being off; all that he remembers about it is what Colfax said in his testimony; didn't remember or say after he heard the testimony of Mr. Colfax, January 7th, that what he said was correct.

Mr. Colfax—Well, Mr. Ames, so informed me that you told him so, and telegraphed to the New York *Times*.

Witness did not remember where Mr. Colfax was when he gave him a check for twelve hundred dollars.

Mr. Colfax—Did I not tell you the first week in the session that I wanted you to tell the entire truth about this matter?

Mr. Ames—That is what I have done to-day, sir. Did not remember any other "cash" dividend except one in July.

Mr. Colfax—Durant says there was also a bond dividend. Now, what did you do with the bonds belonging to me? A.—They were not bonds, but bond certificates. Hold them, with your stock, for you. You are entitled to them. Q.—Have you ever offered them to me? A.—No, sir; I am awaiting the result of this suit. The check for twelve hundred dollars was payable to Schuyler Colfax; it is in possession of the Sergeant-at-Arms as voucher to my account. The check was given a long time before the conversation about the matter being off. That check, my dear sir, was in June, and the conversation between us about the matter being off was not until the next session. I never gave you any bonds or stocks in the Union Pacific Railway.

Mr. Colfax—Now, if the committee will allow, I assert upon oath that I do not remember having received a single dollar from Ames.

Mr. Ames again repeated his statement. He had no recollection of a conversation with Mr. Crounz.

Mr. Colfax requested that the Sergeant-at-Arms be summoned to produce the books and papers referred to.

Mr. Ames was then questioned in regard to the statement of Senator Wilson, and said that the testimony of that gentleman was substantially correct. His declaration was, and books showed, that he had settled with Mr. Wilson. He thought Mr. Wilson received a dividend, and upon settling the matter it was returned. So he or Mrs. Wilson received nothing but $2,000 back and ten per cent. upon it.

Judge Poland—Then you say the statement of Mr. Wilson is substantially the truth? Answer—Yes, sir.

Mr. Ames was then questioned in regard to Mr. Allison, of Iowa, and testified that Allison bought $1,000 worth of Credit Mobilier stock, which witness got for him, with eight per cent. dividend in Union Pacific bonds; received the bonds, and Allison settled by a check for $271 balance, which settled for the bonds and interest. Allison then received a check for $900 dividend in June. The check from Allison to witness was dated April 4, 1868. Allison gave par for his stock and $47 interest. The $900 check was witness' money, and was found with the Sergeant-at-Arms, indorsed by Allison.

Mr. Colfax inquired if the check given him was indorsed? Answer—I cannot; it was filled out and required no indorsement.

Witness resumed—When he got a cash dividend from the Credit Mobilier he deposited $10,000 with the Sergeant-at-Arms and drew on it to pay stockholders. Witness holds all the stock except that given to Senator Patterson, Brighton and Patterson. Allison received his stock certificates at the time he bought them, but returned them to witness last March. Did not know why Allison returned them, unless merely contained the stock certificates, but no letter of explanation. Did not remember offering Mr. Allison a small sum of money for his dividends, unless he calls this a loan, which I believe he does. I will let it go as he wants it. Judge Poland—Well, but it suits me, in the truth. Mr. Ames—Well, truth is what I am telling you. Witness never supposed he had any right to the money ($329 given to Garfield), and never claimed it. He would not undergo what Garfield had undergone during the past month for $329,000, let alone $329.

Judge Merrick—Have you had some correspondence with Garfield in the last few days touching this matter? Answer—I hardly know what it did touch; had not kept copies of the correspondence; merely put his reply on the back of Garfield's letter; never received a letter which General Garfield said he left at Arlington.

Judge Poland—Well, what about Kelley? Mr. Ames—He agreed to take $1,000 worth of stock. The transaction in amount and detail was exactly similar to that with General Garfield. Witness still holds stock for Kelley, and supposes that he (Kelley) considers himself entitled to it and dividends.

Judge Poland—Well, as to Scofield? Mr. Ames—Well, his case is similar to that of Dawes. Did not recollect how he settled with him. The matter was settled, however.

Judge Poland—What about Bingham? Mr. Ames—Well, his statement is substantially correct. Witness received $2,000 from Bingham to invest in the Credit Mobilier stock, and so invested it. Bingham received benefits and dividends from it. At one time Bingham wanted to sell his Credit Mobilier stock, but witness advised him not to do it.

As to J. F. Wilson, of Iowa, witness had nothing to say different from what Wilson said, and he did not desire to make any qualifications of statements of that gentleman.

Judge Poland—There is one gentleman whose name appears on this list who we have no right to inquire about, and that is Painter, Mr. Ames—Well, Painter had a right to buy stock and did buy it. He paid for it and received dividends. Judge Poland—Does he hold it how? Mr. Ames—I hope so. No, I believe he has sold it.

Question—At the time you were making these contracts was there anything pending before Congress to effect the road? Answer—No, sir.

Witness said Painter settled for his shares and received dividends. He had no reason to suppose that Painter held stock for the benefit of any one but himself.

The aggregate number of shares distributed by witness was one hundred and eighty. Question—What became of the residue of the three hundred shares assigned to you? Answer—They were distributed to other paties outside of Congress. Question—To any officials? Answer—No, sir; and I don't think I ever will sell any stock to members of Congress or officials again. [Laughter.]

Witness had no conversation with Boutwell, but he declined to take any stock. I supposed that he would take stock, but he declined.

TESTIMONY OF WM. B. ALLISON.

Wm. B. Allison was then sworn, and testified that Ames and himself had several conversations in reference to Credit Mobilier stock. The first was in 1867. Witness told him he would take a small chance. In the spring of 1868 Ames told witness he could have either ten or twenty shares, he had forgotten which. Ames afterward sent to him ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock and ten shares of Union Pacific Railroad stock, with a memorandum stating the account and notifying witness that a small balance was due from him to settle. Ames afterward paid him $600, out of which the balance alluded to above was taken. Witness had other transactions with Mr. Ames. Told him he was not certain about taking stock. Ames replied, "Kerr will, if you don't want it; you can return it any time." When witness returned to Washington, in 1868, he told Ames he would not take the stock, and gave him reasons therefore. He said, "very well." The matter was not finally adjusted until February 8, 1869, when I included the difference between us on stock in a check which I made payable to his order in New York. I made payable to his order in New York, but he said that it was unnecessary, as the stock stood already in his name and he could draw interest upon it. After a time witness returned the original certificate, but he must have understood that the stock was given back to him, as there have been frequent dividends paid. No dividends have been received any of them, with the exception of the one spoken of. It may be that he paid Ames $271; his belief was that it was taken out of the $600. Ames paid him $600 in cash.

By Mr. McCreary—When witness returned the stock, Ames said he would buy it; thought that Ames suggested the propriety of a re-sale, as witness never considered it his. Mr. Boutwell, Ames could not have understood the return of the stock as a mere blind, as witness did not so understand it. Boutwell got a letter to Ames when he returned the stock to him.

THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS TESTIFIES.

N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, was sworn and examined by Mr. Colfax. He had examined the account of Colfax for 1868, but saw no entry of a deposit of $1,200 there. Had not examined the accounts of Ames to see if deposit some money in 1868. Did not remember if the check given to Allison was indorsed; saw the check in possession of Ames. Ames deposited $1,200. Witness does not pay out or receive money. The paying teller in 1868 was Thomas B. Cheney. Other checks were payable to initials. Now and then received checks from members of Congress generally when they drew money themselves. The check payable to "S. C." was signed by Ames.

MR. ALLEY RECALLED.

John B. Alley recalled and examined by Mr. Colfax. Mr. Ames had stated to witness that the statement of Mr. Colfax of his conversation with him was substantially correct, to his memory. Did not think that Ames alluded to the statement of Colfax on January 7th before the committee, but in conversation with counsel when them present.

SENATOR PATTERSON AGAIN.

Ex-Mayor Matthew G. Emory was sworn and examined by Judge Merrick. Had you any negotiations with Senator Patterson in reference to the purchase of Pacific Railroad stocks? Answer—Two or three years ago I was called to see me to procure my indorsement on a note to enable him to raise money to purchase stock in the Union Pacific Railroad. I indorsed the note for $4,000, and by reference to the note book in bank I find it was dated February 19, 1870. He paid it at maturity. Question—Is that the only negotiation or loan? Answer—I think I have indorsed notes for him three or four times before for about the same amount. I did indorse a note for him for about $300 in 1868, but did not know where Patterson used it. Asked Patterson a year or so afterwards what he made by speculations in his Pacific Railroad speculation, and he said it turned out very well, was a very good thing. Question—Did he speak of having received dividends? Answer—I am not sure. I think he did. Question—Can you give us now or hereafter the date of the first loan which you indorsed? Answer—I have no memorandum of it, but may get an idea at the bank. I think it was used in Kelley's bank. Since this investigation commenced I had a conversation with Patterson, and he asked me if I remembered about those loans. Question—Was one loan negotiated in the National Bank of the Republic? Answer—That is the one I speak of, February 19, 1870. Question—Was one negotiated at the National Metropolitan Bank? Answer—I think there was, but am not sure. I can refer to the books. Patterson did state something about purchasing stock from Ames.

The committee adjourned till Friday morning.

CASUALTIES.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Fatal Result of a Reckless Act.

FRANKLIN, PA., January 22, 1873.

An intoxicated freight train brakeman, named George Fanner, generally known among his comrades as "Slim," this morning, at this station, this afternoon, to jump upon the forward platform of the rear car of the northward bound mail train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, fell under the trucks, which severed both legs at the knees. He lived about two hours. His friends reside at Providence, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

Another Broken Rail Accident—Passengers Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., January 22, 1873.

The night express east on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway early this morning met a broken rail two miles east of Wabash station at the speed of eighteen miles an hour. The last coach and sleeping car went down an embankment of several feet and was shattered by the concussion. There were only eight passengers in the coach and ten in the sleeper. Hardly any escaped some bruises. Nearly all the passengers were in the forward cars. Conductor Vail received several bruises, but they are not thought to be serious. Mrs. Samuels, of Decatur, Illinois, had her upper lip badly cut and several teeth knocked out.

Trackman Killed on the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Road.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., January 22, 1873.

The engine of Train No. Six on the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad, when near Gray's Mills, this evening, struck a man named Peter Shanahan, who was lying on the track, but at the time was endeavoring to get up, killing him instantly. The engineer, as soon as the headlight disclosed the man, applied the steam brakes, but ineffectually, the pilot of the locomotive crushing his head, while the wheel cut off both legs, cutting them entirely off. He was in the employ of the road as a trackman, and resided at Miller farm, where he leaves a wife, but no children. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Dedication of the New Court House of Richland County, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O, January 22, 1873.

The dedication of the new Richland County Court House took place to-day. The services were held in the Congregational church, and crowded to its fullest capacity by citizens and farmers. An immense number of people visited and inspected the house during the day. The meeting was called to order by Col. Isaac Gass. Judge George W. Geddes appointed President, and John Y. Glessner and J. W. Myers, Secretarys.

The address was delivered by Gen. R. Brinkenhoff, and was an interesting account of the early history of the county and its subsequent prosperity. Short addresses were also made by Judge Hurd, of Mount Vernon, and Judge Follet, of Newark. Resolutions commending the architect, Mr. E. H. Myer, the contractors, Messrs. Miller, Frayer and Sheets, and the Commissioners of the county, for the faithful manner in which the work has been done, were unanimously adopted. Letters were read from Hon. John Sherman, Judge C. T. Sherman, Columbus Delano, Governor Noyes and other distinguished citizens, regretting their inability to be present. The new Court House is a magnificent structure of brick and stone, and is fire proof throughout, with the exception of the inevitable Mansard roof. The corner stone was laid on the 27th of September, 1870, and it has therefore taken over two years in building. Its entire cost, including ground and furniture, is $226,700. It is probably equal, if not superior, to any court house in the State of Ohio. A banquet, given in honor of the occasion by members of the bar, is now being held at the St. James Hotel.

The Ill-Fated Sleeping Car Raised.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SCEBROARS, PA., January 22, 1873.

The sleeping car "Titusville," which was hurled into the Allegheny in the accident on Friday last, was, with the aid of two locomotives, successfully raised to-day and loaded on freight cars for transportation to the company's shops. The car was badly crushed.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Refunding of Cotton Tax

The Indian Commissionership.

Defeat of the Commerce Bill.

DEATH BLOW TO SUBSIDY SYSTEM.

The New Sloops of War.

Repeal of Franking Privilege.

The Credit Mobilier Inquiry.

ALL THE FACTS COMING OUT.

The Congressmen Concerned.

Mr. Ames Creates a Sensation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1873.

The Cotton Tax.

The Committee of Ways and Means devoted the entire session this morning to the discussion of the bill refunding the cotton tax, but came to no decision. The matter will be settled to-morrow, and the prospects for a favorable report on the bill are altogether doubtful.

Indian Appropriations.

The House Committee on Appropriations has concurred in nearly all the Senate amendments to the Indian bill, including that providing for the appointment by the President of five inspectors to take the place of superintendents under the present laws. The Ten Sioux appropriation remains in the bill.

Secretary Delano Returned from Cuba.

Secretary Delano returned to-day from his visit to Cuba, with greatly improved health. One of his first appointments will be that of Indian Commissioner, in place of Gen. Walker. The competition for the place has narrowed down to three or four opponents, of whom Dr. Greenville S. Weeks, of New York, and myself are the leading ones. The Fort Berthold reservation in Minnesota, are the most prominent. The Indian Peace Commission during its recent session canvassed the merits of all the candidates, but made no recommendation.

The statement late this evening is, that after consultation with Secretary Delano, it has been decided to appoint General Cowan Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Defeat of the Commerce Bill.

The defeat by the House this afternoon of Shellabarger's bill for revival of American commerce was much more complete and decisive than either its friends or opponents expected. Only one Democrat had a conversation with him relative to his recent proclamation as it affected members of School and Education Boards and Directors of Public Schools. The President said he did not intend his proclamation to apply to members of such Boards and School Directors who held national offices, and that such need not resign them. He also said that if necessary he would modify his proclamation to reach such classes, his desire being that those interested in our public school system should not diminish their laudable and unrewarded exertions in so good a cause.

BILLS SIGNED.

The President has signed the bill to incorporate the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company.

ELECTION INVESTIGATIONS.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will commence the examination of Louisiana matters to-morrow morning, and resume the Caldwell investigation next Saturday. The committee did not hold a meeting to-day.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE REPEAL BILL—VOTE ON ITS PASSAGE IN THE SENATE.

The House bill to abolish the franking privilege, as amended and passed by the Senate to-day, is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the franking privilege be and the same hereby is abolished from and after the first day of July, 1873, and that henceforth all official correspondence, of whatever nature, and other mailable matter sent from or addressed to any officer of the government, or to any person now authorized to frank such matter, shall be chargeable with the same rates of postage as may be lawfully imposed upon like matter sent by or addressed to other persons; provided, that no compensation or allowance shall now or hereafter be made to Senators, Members and Delegates of the House of Representatives on account of postage.

The above bill differs from that of the House in the addition of the proviso and the changing of the date at which the bill is to take effect, also striking out the second and third sections, providing for prepayment by stamps of official matter and the punishment of counterfeiters of stamps. The following is a list of the yeas and nays of the bill:

Yeas—Messrs. Alcorn, Anthony, Boreman, Casserly, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Cragin, Ferry, Gilbert, Hill, Howe, Kellogg, Flanagan, Lamb, Harlan, Hitchcock, Howe, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, Pratt, Ramsay, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, West, Wilson, Windom and Wright —33.

Nays—Messrs. Ames, Bayard, Buckingham, Carpenter, Corbett, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hill, Morrill, Norton, Pool, Pomeroy, Robertson, Spencer, Stevenson and Tifton—16

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1873.

ATTENTION is directed to an interesting review of the iron industries of the country during the past year, printed in another part of this paper.

A RESOLUTION has been introduced into the Illinois Legislature requiring the preparation of a law providing for a series of school books for use in the public schools. The whims of school directors, in changing from one series of books to another, and the suspicion that the changes are too often made in the interest of the book publishers, have awakened public attention, and the Legislature is asked to protect the people from the loss and annoyance occasioned by this species of swindling. Our own State might profit by some such law as that proposed in Illinois.

STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, D. C. L., whose death was announced in the cable dispatches yesterday, was, we believe, the last surviving depository of all the secrets connected with the separation of Lord and Lady BYRON. He was one of the professional gentlemen consulted first by Lady BYRON's mother and then by Lady BYRON herself concerning the difficulties which had arisen and seemed to render separation necessary. But as with him the secrets were professional and therefore sacred forever, he is not likely to have left any record of them liable to abuse after his death.

COL. M. S. QUAY, late editor of the *Beaver Radical*, has been appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth by Gov. HARTRANFT. Col. QUAY is a man of character, capacity and industry, and possesses an intimate acquaintance with the public affairs of the State. He will bring to the discharge of the duties of his office acquirements and qualifications of no common order. Gov. HARTRANFT has also appointed Hon. S. E. DIMMICK, of Wayne county, Attorney General, and Hon. T. J. BIGHAM, of this city, Commissioner of the newly created Bureau of Labor and Statistics; excellent appointments, all of them, in which the interests of the Commonwealth will be well subserved.

THE CONSOLIDATION movement said to be on foot among the different telegraph companies opposed to the Western Union—coupled, perhaps, with the government postal telegraph scheme—has had the effect of causing the company in question to make a reduction of about twenty-five per cent. on rates to the more distant Southern and Northwestern points. This is so much gained for the public, but there is no possible reason why the reduction should not be made general. What the people want is cheap and efficient telegraphic communication. The question as to who shall control the machinery is of minor importance. The prevalent feeling in favor of postal telegraphy is principally owing to the exorbitant demands of the monopoly. If private competition can rectify the evils complained of, well and good. All that the country demands is that it shall be properly served.

MR. HOAR'S Educational bill, which has already passed the House, and is now before the Senate Committee on Education, is a much better measure than the Agricultural College bill, which recently passed the Senate and is now pending in the lower branch of Congress. This latter bill proposes to donate half a million acres of the public lands to each State for the endowment and support of an Agricultural College. No distinction is made as to population; Delaware, with her handful of school children, and Pennsylvania, with her eight hundred thousand, sharing alike in the distribution. This is out of all just proportion, to say nothing of the fact that there is a wide difference in the agricultural wants of the various States themselves. The bill of Mr. HOAR sets apart the entire proceeds of the public lands as an educational fund, to be apportioned among the States in proportion to population, for the support of common schools. The measure, it will be remembered, was warmly recommended by the President in his last Message. It is equitable in its details, and its object and principle are decidedly good.

AS THE trial of TWEED progresses, the probabilities of his conviction seem to become more and more certain. The testimony of GARVEY, the plasterer, who appears determined to make a clean breast of it, notwithstanding that he was himself an active party to the public plundering, is so direct and positive in its nature, and brings home the proofs of fraud with such straight and damaging force, that it would seem impossible for the defense, however ably or adroitly conducted, to make any headway against it. There are some suggestive lessons connected with this trial. Three years ago TWEED was practically at the head of the city government of New York. The ring was strong enough to defy public indignation, and there was no prospect of any change. Now the robber league is broken, and its members are expelled from office. Every man of their number is branded with an indelible stigma, and their leader is being tried for his crimes in the very building out of whose construction kindred and his confederates made some millions of stolen dollars. In the long run there is no such thing as successful villainy.

SOME of the Boston papers intimate that General BUTLER's attempt to damage Congressman DAWES by charging a corrupt complicity on his part with the Credit-Mobilier, has caused a perceptible reaction in his favor in Massachusetts, with respect to the Senatorial succession for that State. Mr. DAWES, who seems to be Secretary BOUTWELL's most formidable competitor, is, it will perhaps be remembered, an ancient antagonist of General BUTLER; to whom, probably more than to any other person, the latter owes his defeat for the Gubernatorial nomination a couple of years ago; and inasmuch as the General is said never to forego a revenge, however long he may have to wait for it, and as the object of his ambition has not been changed since the period in question, his attempt to slaughter DAWES through the Credit-Mobilier business, would seem to be for the double purpose of promoting his personal designs and of feeding his private grudge. But there is such a thing as overdoing a matter; and one of the surest means of electing a man whose defeat it is sought to accomplish, is to persecute him without cause. The Democracy of Pennsylvania know that.

A FELLOW-FEELING is said to make people "wondrous kind." Unless several witnesses have committed rank perjury, Hon. JAMES BROOKS is the only Congressman who accepted Credit Mobilier stock without paying for it; while Senator HARLAN acknowledges that Dr. DURANT, of that enterprise, gave him ten thousand dollars toward defraying the expenses of his candidature for the United States Senatorship from Iowa. It is not claimed that the former had not the right to do what he pleased with his money, provided it were honestly come by—neither is it charged that the contribution in question was expended by the latter for corrupt purposes. It seems a little remarkable, however, that the journals controlled by these gentlemen should be about the only two respectable papers in the country to intimate, as one of them does, "that the present inquiries have been incited for purposes of spite, if not for some more unworthy motive," or to declare, as does the other, that the proceedings, at best, are of a "doubtful practical utility." What is the reason of this uncommonly close agreement between journals generally as wide asunder as the poles.

A NOVEL question has just come before the Postmaster General for decision, which involves a principle of some importance to newspapers, editors and publishers. It appears that the office, types and presses of the Bellefonte *Republican*, a weekly newspaper published in this State, were sold by the sheriff recently, the purchasers continuing the publication of the paper. The original proprietor contends that the good will and name of the paper were not sold. He therefore continues the publication of the same sheet in an adjacent office in the same town; and the point at issue is as to which of the two parties the exchanges and other mail matter shall be delivered. Some time ago, in the case of a dissolved partnership, where contention arose as to who was the proper person to receive communications addressed to the former firm, the postmaster being forbidden by one party to deliver to the other, the Department instructed the postmaster to require them to appoint a receiver, and to retain all mail matter in his own custody until such appointment should have been made. The question now under consideration is in some respects of a similar character, and it is understood that the Postmaster General intends, in deciding it, to give a general decision relating to all such cases.

WHOSO spares the evil doer hurts the upright and innocent; and the necessity is sternly upon the country of vigorously cleansing the public service of those who have proved corrupt, recreant, and unfaithful to their trusts. Especially is it requisite that Congress should exert itself to revive the confidence and respect which membership in that body once commanded; and hence it is satisfactory to learn that there is a growing determination on its part to see that justice is hereafter meted without fear or favor to such as have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. It is said that the report of the Special Investigating Committee in the case of Senator CLAYTON, of Arkansas, which is to be made to the Senate in a few days, will place that Senator in a very unenviable light. The committee will offer no resolution in the premises, but will leave the Senate to take whatever course it may see fit in the light of the evidence. No man should be condemned without cause, but neither should any offender be shielded from punishment. If the charges against Senator CLAYTON have substantial foundation, let the Senate not hesitate a moment to pronounce against him the verdict he will have invoked. And so with all.

WESTERN FARMERS AND THE RAILROAD KINGS.

No abatement is apparent in the indignant feelings with which the farmers of the great West regard the oppression of the railway monopolists. We cite the mildest terms used by the complainants to designate the thing and the persons, and we now refer to the subject for the mere purpose of making known the progress of what seems to be an interesting, if not an important movement. Some weeks ago, on the authority of a Western paper, we gave a brief statement of the farmers' grievances—a statement somewhat softened in tone in the repetition, and yet sufficiently strong to suggest the probability of future action for the removal or mitigation of evils so keenly felt. It is, therefore, no surprise to learn that the farmers of Illinois have lately held a Convention at Bloomington, in that State, for the purpose of conferring together, and, if possible, devising a remedy for a condition of things which appears to them simply intolerable. In the opening address the speaker declared in the name of the farmers assembled that poverty, or even bankruptcy, is staring them in the face. In the midst of such a superabundance of products as literally to fill full the channels of traffic, the farmers, he said, are hardly able to earn enough to pay their taxes and compensate their laborers. And then he added that, if relief be not found, the land must fall in value, field labor be worse paid, all agricultural improvement be arrested, and the welfare of the entire country, dependent on the prosperity of the farmers, must suffer deterioration. Cheaper transportation is the one indispensable condition of the farmer's prosperity, and the problem, the speaker said, must be solved in one way or in another.

He then set forth the railroad difficulty in considerable detail, of which we need mention only two or three points. Until lately the belief was general, and seemed well founded, that the competition resulting from the expansion of the railway system, would suffice to guard against evils which were clearly seen to be possible. But this view of the subject has been utterly exploded by experience. The railroad kings have contrived by combination to defy competition, and the whole railroad system of the country has already passed, or is fast passing, into the hands of a few companies, each of which represents hundreds of millions of dollars. Indeed, it seems almost likely that before long a single king in Wall street shall control the entire system. In almost all cases these kings of the rail know no other limit for their extortions save the ability of their victims still to stand up under the crushing burden. And these extortions are made only worse and more intolerable by unjust discriminations in favor of or against particular persons and places. It was also alleged that this money does not go into the pockets of the stockholders—there might be some compensation in that—but into the possession of favorites and legalized plunderers who make the worst use of it. So colossal is this robbery, said the speaker, that JAY GOULD, in order to avoid the annoyance and possible loss of a threatened law suit, could afford to pay over between seven and eight millions of dollars.

The remedy for these evils proposed to the farmers in this speech is chiefly comprehended in the single word competition. But it is one petition on the most gigantic scale—nothing less than the construction of such canals as only the National government would possess the resources to undertake. It was also proposed that the National government shall engage in the railroad business, and thus by its rivalry compel the companies to moderation in their charges. The remedy proposed was the assumption on the part of the State of absolute control over the railroads, and this right as inherent in the government was stoutly asserted and defended.

Thus most of our readers will perceive that, however much the Illinois farmers may suffer from the extortions of the railroads, they have not yet found a remedy which will seem to the general public practicable or worthy of immediate adoption. What is to be the upshot of the controversy no one knows or even pretends to conjecture. Indeed, the controversy can not yet be said to be fully defined, but this is rapidly ceasing to be the case, and a very real interest attaches to the unfolding of the subject as seen in such conventions as the one lately held at Bloomington.

CALDWELL.

The testimony in the case of Senator CALDWELL, of Kansas, would seem to leave no doubt that he bought his way into the Senate, and the conviction of every reader of that testimony, as it has been elicited from day to day, must be that CALDWELL cannot be got out of the Senate too soon. He may, and he possibly will, resign; but the only proper mode of exit for such a man is expulsion.

It is true, we have not heard *his* side of the story yet; but, unfortunately for him, the testimony against him is not circumstantial but positive. The only way to overcome it is to attack the credibility of the witnesses; but although he may, in that way, succeed in throwing a doubt into his case, he can never thereby remove the unfavorable impressions already formed. The evidence of Ex-Gov. CARNEY, on Saturday, staggered even the attorney of Mr. CALDWELL; and he found himself unable to cross-examine such a fatal witness, without first consulting his client.

There is a cool impudence about the way in which these Kansas witnesses confess that they took money for their votes, or, as in Gov. CARNEY's case, to get out of CALDWELL's way. The ex-Governor (the people of Kansas cannot be too thankful for that "ex-") put a high price on himself, and got $15,000 from CALDWELL to withdraw from the contest which CALDWELL won. This venal creature would have been dear at any price, and we cannot bring ourselves to believe that such a fellow could have had any chance of being chosen United States Senator. If he had, CALDWELL might set up the claim that the use of his money had kept that much purchasable material out of the Senate; but the claim would amount to nothing, for the same money let an equally criminal creature in.

These revelations are disgraceful to a State like Kansas, and will, it is sincerely hoped, not only bring the tinge of shame to the cheeks of all her citizens, but render them scrupulously watchful that no such stain shall ever again befoul their good name. Whatever it has been possible to do, in the past, in corrupting the springs of justice at the source, the temper of the public mind everywhere, at present, shows that the practice of bribery will no longer be tolerated. The office of United States Senator is too high and exalted to bear any such taint upon it, and it behooves the Senate at as early a day as possible to free itself from the criminal and from every other trace of the crime.

A NUMBER of influential newspapers in the State have given their voice against the bill now before Congress for the creation of a new Judicial District, to be called "the Northern District of Pennsylvania." There is not a particle of necessity for another district, and if the Judiciary Committee had had all the facts before them, the bill would never have been favorably reported. Many of the statements made in support of the measure are wholly erroneous; as, for instance, the allegation that the business is increasing, whereas it is notoriously true, and can be proved from the records, that the revenue and bankruptcy cases are rapidly diminishing. Allegheny county furnishes three-fourths of all the business of the Western district, and last year the whole number of cases from all the counties proposed to be separated from the district was but one hundred and thirty. These latter counties are amply accommodated, in every way, by two terms of court at Williamsport each year, and, with the exception of a few interested parties in Luzerne county, no one is asking for the measure. The district, if established, will cost the government $100,000 per annum, and as these courts cannot be abolished under the Federal constitution, the burden will be perpetual. The bill ought to be defeated, and if the facts are understood it certainly will be.

IN SPITE of the antagonistic positions in which they have been placed toward each other, His Holiness and King VICTOR EMANUEL have, it seems, never become as bitter enemies as some of their respective supporters. Thus it is well known that the Pope has always privately spoken of the King as a good hearted man, led astray by evil counsellors, and it is equally well known that VICTOR EMANUEL has been made very miserable by the necessity of distressing the Holy Father, and especially by his pontificial condemnation. By some odd kink's unhappiness under the Papal frown is referred to his superstitious tendencies. An interesting correspondence between the Pope and the King has been lately published in a Florence Journal, which fully confirms the common impression as to the relations between the two sovereigns in Rome. A number of ladies of easy virtue had taken up their abode in a house directly opposite the Church Della Pace and near a high school. Instead of appealing to any subordinate authority for the abatement of the nuisance, the Pope addressed a note directly to the King asking for his interposition in the affair. His Majesty received the Papal request very graciously, and informed the messenger that he would answer the Holy Father as soon as he should have complied with his wish. The fallen angels having been required to retire to more obscure, or, at any rate, less sacred quarters, a royal adjutant conveyed to the Pope VICTOR EMANUEL's answer, a letter of three pages, which was well received at the Vatican. In his letter the King, among other things, said that, while he thought himself happy in having restored the unity of his country, he had been deeply pained by his disagreement with the Holy Father; in fact, that he regarded this as the only dark spot in his life. The letter was subscribed: "Your Holiness's most devoted son, VITTORIO EMANUELL." This correspondence has caused immense excitement in the Vatican, and among the Jesuits especially, who are naturally indignant at the Pope's condescension in writing with his own hand to the chief of the "Subalpine Kingdom."

PERSONAL.

In order that our readers may know how to pronounce the name of the man who beat Frank Blair in the race for the United States Senatorship in Missouri, we take the following from the St. Louis *Times*: "The name of Senator Bogy seems to have confused a number of contemporaries abroad as to the proper method of its pronunciation. The learned editor of the Cincinnati *Times* says that it is pronounced *Bo-jee*, with the accent on the last syllable; the still more learned man of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* informs us that it is *Bo-zee*. But as long as these and other Radical journalists propose to amuse themselves for a while by riddling the Colonel's political and official character, they might as well be informed that the current pronunciation of the word is 'Bo-zhee,' with the accent on the first syllable."

Nearly all the great names in American history since 1700, are connected in one way or another with the founding or carrying on of newspapers. Franklin's connection with them is well known, but it is not so familiar to us that Sam. Adams, Jefferson, Hamilton, Noah Webster, Dr. Channing, Judge Story, Edward Everett, Whittier, Bryant, the Beechers, and hundreds more of great men, have started or helped to support newspapers.

Mrs. Mary A. Walker, widow of the late Robert J. Walker, died in Washington on Sunday. She was a sister of the late Professor Bache, of the Coast Survey; a granddaughter of the late Alexander James Dallas, and a great granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin.

"Indian Tom," the last of the Creek tribe remaining in Georgia, died a few days ago at Thomaston, in that State.

Philadelphia editors are not very poor in pocket, for it is said that George W. Childs of the *Ledger* is worth $3,000,000; Wm. M. Swain of the *Record*, $2,000,000; John W. Forney of the *Press*, $2,000,000; Morton McMichael of the *North American*, $150,000; John H. Taggart of the *Bulletin*, $75,000; William W. Harding of the *Inquirer*, $500,000; E. W. C. Greene of the *Transcript*, $60,000; E. J. Hincken of the *Dispatch*, $100,000; Dennis F. Dealy of the *Herald*, $75,000; William Meeker of the *Mercury*, $60,000.

The wife of Senator Stewart, during the two years she has passed in Europe, has spent the most of her time in the schools in which her daughters were placed, and in their studies. She wisely says she does not approve of mothers not keeping pace with their daughters. The second daughter has been left at school in Germany, and will remain two or three years longer.

The wife of Cosmian E. Dodge has been permitted to withdraw her suit for divorce, with the right to renew the same when she sees fit.

Miss Grundy says the most beautiful woman in Washington is the bride of the Minister Resident from Ecuador. Imagine a rounded, yet slender girlish figure, a perfect oval face, transparent skin of creamy whiteness, large velvety dark eyes beaming with intelligence, soft brown hair, a delicately formed nose, and a rosebud mouth, which opens like a flower as it feet teeth, and you have a faint idea of Mme. Flores. Add to this that the little mouth never essays to speak without saying something charming, and that the great gift of a wonderful voice in singing has been added, and you may believe there is occasion to congratulate the proud husband.

The daughter of Dr. H. Tiedemann, of Philadelphia, one of its most respected citizens, known in her new profession as Madam Jenny Rally, who has been abroad for six years studying music under Madame Viardott Garcia, who has sung with great success in several of the principal cities of Europe, will soon make her American debut in Philadelphia. She possesses a sweet and powerful contralto voice.

Seeing a Live Heart Beat.

[From the Hartford (Conn.) Times.]

One of the curious things in the phenomena of animal life is a sight of the first rudimentary stages in the development of a fish. Mr. Daniel Potter exhibited in the *Times* office yesterday a little trout. It was only four days old, but it could swim and dart about in a lively way in the jar of water in which it had been placed. When we saw it, however, it was only opening its mouth, and partly closing it again, in the regular acts of breathing. It was but a trifle more than half an inch long, a tiny colorless, transparent object, whose little head was mostly occupied by two disproportionately big eyes. These, which seem to be the eye-germ of life in the fish, do not grow much larger. So transparent was the little creature, that the pulsations of its heart could be plainly seen. Its belly had not yet been formed—the lower part of the baby fish consisting of the large, protuberant, watery sac which is to be gradually absorbed and transformed, in the wondrous process of natural development, into the full-formed, symmetrical and perfect fish.

Resumption of Specie Payments.

The New York *Bulletin* notes the peculiar opinions entertained by some of its contemporaries of the specie payment bill of the Senate Finance Committee, which it thinks is the most perfect measure for resumption which has ever been presented in Congress. The editor does not believe that resumption on Mr. Sherman's plan would shock anything or anybody. We quote: "We cannot conceive of anything having such a tendency, except the depreciation in prices which would naturally result from the appreciation of ten per cent. in the value of the currency. This fall in prices (not in value, be it noted) would occur gradually, extending over the whole period from the passage of the act to the day of resumption; and therefore its effects would be, to a large extent, anticipated and provided against."

FECHTER will open his new theater on Fourteenth street, New York, on the 13th of February. The opening piece, which he means shall run through the entire season, is his own adaptation of "Monte Christo." He proposes to sustain the principal character of *Edmond Dantes*, and he has engaged to assist him Miss Lizzie Price, of Philadelphia, an old Boston favorite, as leading lady, George Boniface, Mr. Milne Levick, Mr. Charles Leclercq, brother of Carlotta Leclercq, Mr. Arthur Leclercq and Frank Bangs. The stage manager will be Arthur Leclercq. The orchestra is to be of unusual size and to contain a great variety of instruments. The engagements of the company which he had gathered in London are cancelled by the failure to complete his theater at the opening of the present season.

THE defense in the case of Willy Clark, a weakminded lad, who was convicted of throwing a Boston and Albany Railroad train off the track, was that the obstruction fell from a wood burning engine tender. The Springfield *Republican* says: One or two experts pronounced the theory untenable, but the circumstance has since happened on the very same bridge. A stick of wood was made to fall from the engine tender of a recent train on the bridge, and the man who went back to pick it up found it in almost precisely the same position as the stick which fell upon the night of the 13th when one of Willy Clark must have been in. It don't matter much to him now (the boy is dead), but it is a curious illustration of the fallibility of experts and of juries' decisions.

AN ingenious inventor has turned electricity to a new account, but not as yet with complete success. His object is to use it as a motive power for the propulsion of vessels in lieu of steam, and he made the experiment the other day on a yacht named the Miranda, with the screw detached. The result was the driving of the shaft at such an immense velocity that before the machinery could be stopped it had broken away the fastenings, being too powerful by half for all the work it had to do. The inventor of the machine, which is called the "Electro-Motor," estimates that the number of its revolutions at full speed at from 1,400 to 1,600 per minute.

AMONG the measures before the New York Legislature for reform in the government of New York city, is one for the establishment of a Board of Trade for the performance of the duties now performed by the Commissioners of Quarantine and the Pilot Commissioners. The Board of Trade will also have the appointment of the harbor masters and the port wardens. The Board is to be composed of seven persons, appointed by the Governor, and are to receive $5,000 each, and the President $10,000 a year. One member of the Board is to retire each year, when another is to be appointed in his place. Governor Dix is reported to be favorable to this scheme.

DURING the year 1872 there were received in New York city 726,311 packages of butter, containing a total of 49,951,770 pounds, an increase of over 1,000,000 pounds as compared with the amount received in 1871. The butter exported from that port in 1872 aggregated 78,360 packages, or 6,481,000 pounds. The highest price for "State firkins" was 35 cents per pound, reached in December, and the lowest 24@26 cents, in July, the average being about 29@31 cents. The total export of butter from the United States last year was 7,746,201 pounds, valued at $1,498,812.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Governor of Florida recommends, in his message to the Legislature, that all cases, whether civil or criminal, be tried without a jury, unless a jury is required by one of the parties interested.

A rupture is said to be impending in the Quaker church on the subject of singing, conferences and prayer meetings, and various other methods of church worship peculiar to other denominations. The progressive party are insisting on these changes, while others are tenacious of former usages.

An ingenious Yankee has proposed a plan by which he offers to warm Boston safely and cheaply. He will erect enormous furnaces in some remote locality, and convey heat by means of pipes to all houses whose owners will pay him his terms.

Some of the stories told of the terribly fatal effects of the late storm in Minnesota are almost incredible. One paper reports that a sleighing party of six young couples, with their driver, were all found frozen to death, buried almost out of sight in the snow.

The wool markets of the world furnish 1,813,360,000 pounds. Asia, including the Russian portion, furnishes 320,000,000 pounds; Great Britain and Ireland, 360,000,000 pounds; Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium, 198,000,000 pounds; the United States, 120,000,000 pounds; Australia, 130,000,000 pounds, and other countries 775,300 pounds.

The Sigourney (Iowa) *Review* dispels the romance attached to the aged couple recently mentioned in the COMMERCIAL as being now in prison in that State for incest, and says that the parties were married while knowing that they were brother and sister.

The bonded indebtedness of Kansas is $1,326,675. The outstanding State warrants amount to $201,109 94. There is also outstanding of Territorial warrants $7,142 33. These three items comprise the total indebtedness of the State.

California chronicles the successful working of a newly invented oxyhydrogen smelting furnace in which combustion is maintained by the disintegration of steam.

The Samana Bay Company intend to conduct their new Dominican possessions in true American style. They are going to open a custom house and build a grand hotel. They are also talking of an opera house and a newspaper, and other modern improvements are talked of.

The Ohio Constitutional Convention will be elected April 7, and meet early in May. It is wisely urged, even by political journals, that the delegates be selected from both parties, as in the Conventions now in session in our own State and New York.

There is a white monkey in the Central Park collection, New York, who will not associate with the colored ones, which is the most striking bit of evidence yet brought forward, perhaps, in support of Darwin's theory of the descent of man.

Henry C. Lea, of Philadelphia, has published in one handsome volume Rodwell's "Dictionary of Science," in which the last word on all leading scientific topics is to be found in condensed form.

> Danger lies in idly living,
> Health in labor freely done;
> Sweat of toil is honor-giving
> To the brow, at set of sun.

No feature of "progress" among the people of the United States, within the last few years, has been more marked than that of the increased love of music which they display.

All the water of the Apalachicola river, Florida, has been leased by a Northern capitalist, who, with several millions of scrip in his pouch, will set one hundred saws at work on the peninsula forests.

But a few years ago no iron, except at a few interior charcoal furnaces, was produced in Missouri. Now it is rapidly coming into the commercial foreground as a chief product of Missouri industry.

No great man ever had a fool for his mother. In the history of men of all departments of society distinguished for intellectual power, brilliancy and extraordinary mental capacity, their mothers, and not their fathers, as far as ascertained by philosophical investigations, were invariably superior in brain force.

The principal writers for the Boston press, including the weekly papers and magazines, have recently formed a Press Club something after the style of the Lotus of New York, and hope to be able to keep it up, one year at least.

Two new pictures by Bierstadt will be sent Eastwardjor exhibition before the close of this month.

One hundred and fifty vessels, with a tonnage of 40,000, were built in Maine last year. It is said that vessels carrying 60,000 tons will be launched in that State this season.

An "Anglo-Spanish" steamship company has been organized in New Orleans, to run to Barcelona via Liverpool and the Mediterranean, touching at Havana.

The boot and shoe makers of London have challenged their confreres of Paris to a trial of skill in the production of their wares, both excellence and speed of manufacture to be taken into account. Five hundred dollars await the successful contestants in this struggle for beauty as it relates to booty.

Whence comes the phrase, "Cleanliness is next to godliness"? Does anybody know? Bartlett gives it as quoted by Wesley in one of his sermons. Where did Wesley get it?

Recent explorations in Africa develop the fact that there are tribes greatly superior to those on the Liberian coast. They are Mohammedans, speaking and reading the Arabic language.

The presence of gold in sea-water is a most interesting subject, concerning which the *Chemical News* tells us that less than a grain of the precious metal is contained in a ton of water.

Professor Hayden's report on Montana is now in the hands of the binder. This report is highly interesting to scientific persons. It treats of the geography, geology and resources of the Territory, and abounds with able treatises on the fossils, insects and minerals of the country.

It is uphill work publishing newspapers in Cuba. Even telegrams and business advertisements must be submitted to the Censor before they can be printed. As he closes his office at five o'clock in the afternoon, morning papers are especially cramped.

Almost the only noxious animal in New Zealand is the venomous spider known as the katipo. Its name signifies "the night-stinger." It lives among the sand hills along the sea shore, simulates death when assailed, and uses its fangs with poisonous and sometimes fatal effect, only as a last resort or when greatly irritated.

Poetical justice: the convicts at Joliet Penitentiary manufacture the belts worn by the Chicago police.

A Mysterious Champion.

[Paris Correspondence of the New York World.]

Among the athletic sports of the Parisians is a wrestling academy. So great has been the attendance that as early as half-past eight o'clock in the evening it was almost impossible to gain admission. One of the champion wrestlers is a negro, whose ebony skin and magnificent muscular development have been the admiration of all the spectators.

No long ago the Secretary of the academy received a letter from a gentleman stating that he would wrestle at a given time with the best wrestler of the academy, and if beaten would pay into the treasury the sum of 500 francs. He refused to give his name, for the reason that he held in Paris an influential position, belonged to a family of nobility, and his incognito must be respected. His challenge was accepted with the proposed conditions.

At precisely nine o'clock on the appointed evening the unknown wrestler entered the wrestling saloon. He was not a tall man, but compactly built. He was very richly clad, something after the manner of a circus rider, and his upper garment of lustrous silk was heavily embroidered in front. He wore a mask to cover his black veil, with spaces for the eyes and mouth. In less than half an hour he had his antagonist on his back, having observed scrupulously all the rules of wrestling. The excitement was of the intensest character, and it was so quiet that one might have thought the theater a solitude, save for the muscle of the two wrestlers. When the battle was over the distinguished incognito made a bow to the audience, his servant opened the door for him, and he departed as mysteriously as he came, a carriage bearing him away.

A Canadian Bank Suit.

[From the New York Witness.]

Two Montreal banks (the Bank of Montreal and City Bank) had agents in Quebec, each of whom employed the same broker, who fell behind by gold speculations and other causes to a very large extent. The two bank agents had different days for making up their statements, and the broker drew checks upon each alternately to make his account good with the other on balancing day. The agents of the two banks were both pretty well aware of the game that was being played; but as their own delinquency in allowing it to begin would have been divulged by stopping it, they weakly allowed it to go on till the broker ran off, and each agent followed him. Before doing so, however, he certified the broker's checks for about $95,000, which made his account good with the other bank. The Bank of Montreal issued 95 certified checks, on the pleas, we believe, of fraud, collusion, and transcended powers; but a suit for $50,000 of the amount. The appropriation required for schools the present year is estimated at $502,000. The number of pupils now on the rolls is 26,376. The health department expended $217,782 76. Druid Hill Park received an outlay of $159,695 17, and Patterson Park $19,240 85. The City Commissioner's department spent $208,427 76. The *American* says the message is a fair review of the operations of the municipal government for the year.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

Its Progress and Prospects.

Increase in the Production of Pig Iron—Gradual Diffusion of the Industry—High Prices Inevitable at Home and Abroad.

[From the New York Tribune, 21st.]

During the early part of the year 1871, the iron industry was depressed by the reduction of the duty on pig iron and by the disturbed condition of the trade, owing to the Franco-German war. Toward the close of that year prices advanced, and continued to give a remunerative return during the last twelve months. This advance was due to the supply being unequal to the demand, both in this country and in Europe, resulting from the new and varied uses to which iron is applied as well as the natural growth of nations. Yielding to the representations that iron was dear on account of the duty, Congress took off ten per cent. by the act which went into effect in August; but prices afterward were higher than before, proving the incorrectness of the many calculations based on similar data. The prices of No. 1 foundry pig iron in New York during the year were as follows:

January	$36 to $	August	$33 to $35
February	38 to 39	September	35 to 37
March	42 to 45	October	35 to 36
April	50 to 51	November	32 to 34
May	49 to 50	December	30 to 33
June	49 to 50	January 1, 1873	48 to 50
July	51 to 53		

High prices, of course, stimulated production, and it is estimated that during the last year 2,300,000 tons of pig iron were made in the United States. The product of the year ended June 1, 1870, was, according to the ninth census, 2,645,123 tons, being 1,063,322 tons more than that of the year 1859-60.

It is satisfactory to find that, favored by the protective policy, the iron industry has become widely diffused, and is now firmly established in localities where six years ago it did not exist or was of little importance. The ninth census gives the following return of the share each State had in making the aggregate of 2,046,123 tons and mining 3,210,918 tons of iron ore:

	No. tons Pig Iron.	No. tons Iron Ore.
Alabama	6,350	....
Connecticut	16,850	....
Delaware	....	3,600
Georgia	1,220	....
Indiana	20,443	605
Kentucky	51,345	17,500
Maryland	54,204	90,354
Massachusetts	14,434	30,961
Michigan	79,979	690,393
Mississippi	460	....
Missouri	80,000	178,542
New Jersey	54,652	362,636
New York	225,726	470,495
North Carolina	1,472	4,590
Ohio	306,263	216,529
Pennsylvania	1,083,373	1,065,666
Rhode Island	....	....
South Carolina	150	....
Tennessee	28,683	34,619
Vermont	1,950	5,000
Virginia	17,233	11,950
West Virginia	16,950	....
Wisconsin	25,266	20,000
Total	2,046,123	3,210,918

It will be seen by these figures that Pennsylvania still retains the load her wonderful resources, early development and industrial spirit have given her, but she is finding worthy rivals in other States which have recently awakened to the vast undeveloped resources they possess. The evidence, indeed, is conclusive that the country will make still greater strides within the next few years than it has done hitherto. Michigan, which is credited above with 620,383 tons of ore, shipped last year 896,393 tons, and mined nearly 1,000,000. It is estimated that the quantity of ore raised in Missouri has increased to 400,000 tons, and that our own State added 50 per cent. to the 470,493 tons reported for 1870.

Impelled by the spirit of enterprise which our people always display under favorable conditions, the furnace capacity of the country was largely increased last year. According to a list in the report of the American Pig Iron Manufacturers' Association, there were, last August, recently completed or building, blast furnaces, distributed as follows: Pennsylvania, 24; Indiana, 2; Illinois, 2; Missouri, 2; Tennessee, 4; Ohio, 10; Michigan and Lake Superior regions, 3. Besides these, active steps have been taken to build probably 30 other furnaces; so that all the new enterprises afloat may be regarded as leading to an addition to the annual product of the country of 500,000 tons of pig iron, resulting in an investment of from about $35,000,000 to $40,000,000.

The general condition of the American iron industry appears to warrant the enterprise thus displayed, unless unwise legislation mar its prospects. The annual production of the world is about 13,000,000 tons, and the present consumption is more than equal to this supply. Continental Europe imports some iron from Belgium and Sweden, but imports still more, so that, practically, she is limited to meeting the needs of her own markets. Great Britain (producing 6,627,179 tons) remains the only formidable competitor, but she is embarrassed by the dearness of coal, the disturbed state of her labor market, and the fluctuations in demand and price consequent upon dependence on foreign markets. Her own consumption has also greatly increased, and prices advanced at one time last year so considerably as to drive orders to Belgium and France. The prospect, therefore, seems good of equalizing consumption and production, dependence on foreign sources for the product most essential to advancement in civilization and material wealth.

Many iron smelters, particularly those in Western Pennsylvania, are now suffering from a scarcity of ores, the demand having proved greater than the mines were able to meet. There is, however, good reason to expect that the inexhaustible iron deposits of the country will soon be so far developed as to furnish our iron furnaces with all the ores they can consume.

There were 5,000 tons more of foreign made pig iron imported in New York last year than in 1871. Much of this iron was of the quality used in making Bessemer steel. The advantages of having the home industry comparatively well developed were made very evident by the import trade, as Scotch iron was sold here, some months ago, less than it would cost abroad at the same time. Had the domestic production been less than it was, prices would have been considerably higher at home and abroad, in consequence of the degree of scarcity our demand would have produced.

The year opens with the price ranging for No. 1 foundry at from $48 to $50, and contracts have been made at these figures. It is probable that no great reduction will take place during the year. Unforeseen legislation or broad combinations which might seriously affect our markets need be apprehended, to judge from a telegram received recently by Messrs. Bigelow & Johnston, of this city. It reads as follows:

"LONDON, December 31.—The whole iron market has a healthy, strong undertone, and the general opinion is that bottom has been touched, and though no great advance is looked for like last year's, yet prices are expected to be higher shortly than they are now. The market for American railroad enterprises is still stagnant, and it is impossible to persuade people to take hold of anything now, however good apparently. Bar is £10 17s 6d., free on board, in London."

The general tenor of this dispatch is confirmed by one received on the 3d inst. by the same firm, which said that the strike was causing an advance in prices, that railroad iron had advanced from £10 to £11 per ton, and that the tendency was upward. The strike referred to is one on the part of ironstone miners and colliers to the number of 72,000, and arises from the notice which the employers had given that they intended to reduce the rates of wages on the 1st of this month.

The experience of the past year suggests that it is desirable to exercise deliberation and great discernment when establishing new iron furnaces. The quantity and quality of the ores obtainable, the facilities for procuring limestone, and especially coal, as well as the market afforded by the surrounding country, should all be taken into consideration, and the most favorable conditions secured. Disregard of any of these matters invariably entails serious disappointments and leads to the iron-smelter being distanced by his more experienced and sagacious competitor. It is also to be desired that workmen, as far as possible, be afforded opportunities of investing in new enterprises. This would tend to prevent the recurrence of extensive strikes, and would give the toiling masses a deep and abiding interest in the growth and prosperity of the iron industry.

The following statement of the prices of iron in New York on the first of January, each year since 1862, will prove interesting.

SCOTCH PIG (per ton).		ENGLISH (per ton).	
1862	$22 00	1868	$36 00
1863	27 00	1869	40 00
1864	63 00	1870	53 00
1865	60 00	1871	54 00
1866	51 50	1872	48 00
1867	47 00	1873	50 00
AMERICAN PIG (per ton).			
1862	$19 00	1867	$42 00
1865	31 00	1868	40 00
		1869	$50 00
1862	$36 00	1867	$40 00
1863	50 00	1868	120 00
1864	90 00	1869	120 00
1865	100 00	1870	110 00
1866	80 00	1871	90 00
		1872	110 00
		1873	81 00

The consumption of American iron in shipbuilding promises to be very great during the present year. The ship builders of the Delaware have entered into extensive contracts, and are likely to receive ere long larger orders than heretofore. The re-building of the burnt district of Boston will also consume large quantities of iron in various forms.

The Finances of Baltimore.

Mayor Vansant, of Baltimore, submitted his message to the city council Monday evening, containing a detailed account of the financial condition of

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 22, 1873.

The subject of our usury laws is attracting the attention of business men throughout the country, and has assumed such prominence in the messages of the Governors of several of the States that some legislative action may be looked for. We understand that a bill has been drafted by an eminent lawyer of this city which will be submitted to the Legislature at Harrisburg in a short time. The usury laws now work to the positive disadvantage of those for whom they were chiefly intended to benefit. No class of people in this State cling with such tenacity to the fancied protection of the 6 per cent. restriction for the use of money as the farmers desiring money on bond and mortgage, and other borrowers in the rural districts. As a matter of fact few mortgages are obtained at simple interest on anything like it. For a bonus or commission, in almost every case, covers far more than an extra one per cent. would amount to for a term during which the mortgage is to run. In reality a mortgage for five years placed at nine per cent., the extra interest being discounted, pays the purchaser about ten and a quarter per cent. per annum.

A law which should allow money to be loaned in this State upon any form of security at a rate not exceeding ten per cent., and for loans at higher rates, should only refuse the legal process to collect the interest, thus leaving all loans at any rate perfectly legitimate, but decline to compell borrowers to pay over the amount promised where the rate named is more than ten per cent., would be a great boon to every class of borrowers. It would attract so much capital into the State that, we presume well secured loans could be placed at six or seven per cent.

The Comptroller of the Currency; in speaking of this subject, says: "The rates of interest fixed by State laws are not governed by any sound, economical or business principles. It would be difficult to give a reason why the rate of interest should be 10 per cent. in Washington, 6 per cent. in Pennsylvania and 12 per cent. across the Potomac in Virginia."

He points out the fact that there are no usury laws in Great Britain or in the other commercial European States, and that the State of Massachusetts has abolished such laws, and also that the rates of dividends earned by the banks of that State for the four years since the passage of the act have been less than in the States where the rate of interest is fixed at 6 per cent. Governor Dix, of New York in his inaugural message, takes strong grounds in favor of the repeal of the usury laws of that State, and Governor Hartranft in his greeting to the people of this State, says:

"Capital is the water for the wheel and should be abundant, and the rates of interest for money for active and wholesome enterprise, and whatever legislation will best serve this end should receive general support. Money will always seek the highest rates, the security being the same, and for that reason it now gravitates to neighboring States where the legal rates are higher than our own. If we cannot remove the restriction and loan money as free as any other commodity, at least let us permit the same rate as allowed by other States, and thereby retain it within our own borders."

A bill has also been introduced into the House repealing the usury laws, in accordance with the suggestions of the Comptroller, legalizing any rate of interest that may be contracted for, making the rate, when not specified, the same as now fixed by law of the State where the bank is, and if no such law exists, then the rate to be 7 per cent. per annum.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

January 22, 1873.	10:30 M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
Canton	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Western Union Tel	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	84	84
Quicksilver	47	47	47	47	47	47
Pacific Mail	71¾	71¾	71¾	72	72	72
Adams Express					94½	
Wells, Fargo Express					84½	
American Express					57	
United States Express					104½	
New York Central	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Erie	83	83	83	83	83	83
Michigan Central	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Michigan Southern	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Illinois Central					120	
Cleveland and Pittsb'g					99¾	
Chicago and Rock Island					107	
Do preferred						
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	92	92	92	92	92	92
Do preferred						
Chicago and Northwest	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Do preferred						
Union Pacific	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Chicago and Alton					113	
Do preferred						
Harlem	124	124	124	124	124	124
New York and Erie					39	
C. C. & I. C					90	
Hannibal and St. Joe					38	
Atlantic Mail					97	
Iron Mountain					90	

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1854	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115¾	116	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	115¾	115¾
10-40s	112¾	112¾	113
New 5s	113	113	113
Coupons	113¾	113¾	114
Currency 6s	114	114	114

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	116
United States 5-20s, old	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
Currency 6s	114¾

—The Postmaster-General is at last forced by the public outcry to treat with serious consideration the call for reformation of his ruling that a letter not fully paid must be doubly paid at its destination. Several bills against it were presented in the House during this session, and the Postoffice Committee on Wednesday agreed, with only two dissenting votes, to amend the postal code, in order to reverse the ruling Mr. Creswell had made. But Mr. Creswell promised to allow reference of the question to the Attorney-General, and the committee thereupon merely reported a resolution for printing and recommittal. The Postmaster General will now submit the law to the Attorney General for his opinion, which will be almost certainly against collecting double postage, and the mortification of a supplementary act of Congress will be avoided by that course. The committee will hold their resolution in abeyance, and if the Attorney General is not consulted within a reasonable time, they will put it on its passage. The Postmaster General told a member of Congress recently that he intended to reverse his ruling, but has since decided that its reversal to the Attorney General would be the easiest "let down" for the credit of his own judgment.

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn'a Central	87¾	Phila. and Erie	27¾
Reading	87¾	Lehigh Navigation	38¾
United Co.'s of N.J.	129¾	Pittsburgh 58	72
Oil Creek & A. V. R. 3S	91	Lehigh Valley R. R	69¾
		Central Transp'n	47

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 22, 1873.

REMARKS.—We have nothing of special interest to furnish the reader with regard to the state of the market, which rules about the same as at last report. Stores are almost barren of flour, and find it extremely difficult to fill orders. When flour goes above ten dollars per barrel people fall back on corn meal, but just now even that dernier resort will not avail, as it is also reported scarce. However, bacon, groceries, apples, &c., are plentiful and cheap, so that no fear of a famine need be entertained. Fresh eggs are very scarce and sold up to 35c per dozen. Butter is in fair supply at unchanged prices.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bushels	7,423	7,426	14,849
Apples, barrels	1,373	1,802	3,145
Cheese, boxes	830	637	1,467
Corn, sacks	6,716	4,720	8,456
Wheat, sacks	1,969	3,112	5,081
Barley, sacks	1,556	6,642	8,198
Rye, sacks	231	451	682
Oats, sacks	5,745	4,988	10,733
Butter, sacks	1,040	1,227	2,267
Bran, pounds	24,531	9,549	34,080
Bran, tons	335	370	705

Below we give the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Pearls 11@11½c; pots 10c; soda ash 4½@5c; refined 6@6½c; nitrate soda 4½@5c; arsenic 3½@4c.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 50@55c per gallon.

ALES—Sales of Pittsburgh brands of the following figures: X, $3 ⅌ bbl; XX, $10; India Ale, $11; Porter $10 ⅌ bbl.

APPLES—Receipts lighter, being only 122 barrels. Choice cooking held at $2 50@2 75 ⅌ bbl; fair $2 00@2 25.

BUTTER—Choice roll 22@25c ⅌ lb; prime 17@20c; common 8@10c.

BEANS—Sales at $2 50@2 75 as to quality; common $2 00.

BROOMS—Sales in a jobbing way at 32@35c ⅌ ½ dozen.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—1 lb cans, ⅌ dozen $2 00; ½ lb cans, ⅌ dozen $1 00.

BROOM CORN—Prices nominally 4½@7c, as to quality and condition.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—As before stated new cured meats have put in an appearance and are being displayed as of reasonable quality. Smoked meat ready sale. We quote as follows: Sugar cured hams 12½@13c; sugar cured sliced hams 15c; clear shoulders 8c; rib sides 8½c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear bacon shoulders 7½c; clear bacon sides 9½c; breakfast bacon 11@11½c; dried beef sets 9c; smoked beef 14c; ham sausage 10c; beef lard, in tierces, 8½c; half bbls 9c; packages 9½c; pickled pigs feet, in kegs $2 40. Receipts hogs, 1,200; packed, 2,588; tierces 65.

CONFECTIONERY—Stick candy 8c; clear sides 6½c; shoulders 5½c. Lard 7@7½c per lb.

CEMENT—Calcined plaster $4 25@4 50 per bbl. Beeson's hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4 00@4 25.

CHEESE—New York Goshen 15½@16c ⅌ lb; Ohio Goshen 15½@16c; Dairy 14½@14½c; factory, round lots, 14c; jobbing lots 13½@15c; inferior grades nominal in prices.

CIDER—Sales at $5@7 per bbl. Market slow.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's $15@15 ⅌ bbl; cultivated and stock common can be had at $9@13 ⅌ bbl.

CANNON OIL—We quote: Standard brands, round lots, at 16½@17c, with the usual advance from store.

CONCENTRATED LYE—The demand continues fair with sales at $8 ⅌ case.

DRIED FRUITS—Sales peaches, halves, 7½@9½c; apples, strictly choice, 5½@6½c; fair, 4@4½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 5@5½c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—The market is bare of fresh eggs, which would bring 35@38c ⅌ dozen; pickled 28@30c.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,942 barrels. Stocks light and prices unchanged. We quote as follows: Stores—Penn Mills, barrels $9 25; Rising Sun $8 25; Minnesota Island $8 25; this is best $7 75; Mills—National, white wheat, $10 20 ⅌ bbl; Pan Handle, southern amber, $9 50; Morning Glory, red amber, $9.

GROCERIES.—Trade is only moderate, save in the article of coffee, which is active, owing to the certainty of its going higher. We quote as follows:

Sugars—Knight's yellow 8½c; Knight's extra C 10¾c; H & E, yellow, 10c; H & E C, 11¼c; H & E extra C, 11¾c; Phœnix, yellow C, 11c; Calvert's extra C 12c; Calvert's extra B 12½c; Calvert's A 12¾c; crushed 13½c; powdered 13½c; granulated 13½c; Standard A, 13c; Dunlaran sour 11¾; New Orleans 10@11c.

Coffees—Fair 20@20½c; good 21¼@22¾; prime 23@23½c; strictly prime 24@25c; fancy 26@26½; roasted, loose 28½c; in packages, 27c.

Syrups—Common, 28@45c; Crystal 55c; H & E XXX 60c; maple flavored 60@65c; Union 70c; Phœnix 70c; white drips $1 30.

Rice—Carolina 8½@9c; Rangoon 7¼@7¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—73@75c ⅌ gallon.

Pickle Spices—Tbc.

GRAIN—Receipts at the Grain Elevator, computed by boat measure, bushels:

Wheat, bushels	1,291	Corn, bushels	375
Oats, bushels	4,090	Barley, bushels	1,372

Receipts of grain in sacks for the past twenty-four hours were as follows:

Wheat, sacks	390	Barley, sacks	964
Corn, sacks	800	Oats, sacks	666

Prices are very firm, though not quotably higher. We quote as follows: Red winter wheat $1 45; white 49@50c. Corn—Shelled, on track, 58c; free in elevator 56c; on track, 60c. Barley $5@$1 00. Rye 90@95c, and scarce.

HAY—Market dull at $26@30 per ton for baled, on track.

HONEY—Sales in a small way at 29@30c ⅌ lb.

HOMINY—Demand fair at $4 25@4 50 ⅌ bbl.

HORSES—Are now selling in this market at 55@60c ⅌ lb and scarce; 1870s not quotable.

LIME—Delivered while $2 ⅌ bbl; eastern $1 75.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra 70@75c ⅌ gallon; No 2 60c.

MILL FEEDS—Sales bran at $16 ⅌ ton; coarse middlings $1 85@1 45, as to quality; corn meal $1 50@1 25.

MUSK MEAT—Choice brands 12c ⅌ lb.

ONIONS—We are reported sales of yellow $4 00@5 00; reds $3 50@3 75. Market active and stocks light.

POTATOES—Sales in bulk at 80c; sacks 85@90c.

POULTRY—Receipts light; dressed chickens 12@14c; dressed geese 5½@6½c; dressed ducks 12@14c.

RAGS—Held at 2½@2¾c ⅌ lb.

SALT—Sales extra No 1 at $1 65 ⅌ bbl; No 2 $1 55.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 00 ⅌ case of 6 doz.

SEEDS—Clover $5 00@5 25; flaxseed $1 93@1 96; timothy seed $2 00@2 25.

TALLOW—Sales at 8@8½c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 92@93c ⅌ gal.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 23, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market was reported a shade firmer both here and at various points in the oil regions. Holders generally are asking an advance of 10 to 15c per barrel. Spot here is held at 45@45½c. The bottom has evidently been reached. For prices at the leading points see our dispatches.

REFINED.

The market has improved, from the fact that we have sales of 2,000 bbls reported as follows:

1,000 bbls February delivery	16½c
250 bbls spot	16½c
250 bbls spot	16½c

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, January 22.—The *Herald* says: The market opened firm but closed dull and weak at nearly every point in the oil region. On upper road there was considerable inquiry, and market steady till the close, prices ranging from $2 10 to 2 15. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper creek spot	$2 10
1,000 bbls upper creek, spot	2 12½
2,000 bbls upper creek, spot	2 15
2,000 bbls upper creek, spot	2 20
1,000 bbls upper creek, a call, 18½, 10c ⅌ bbl, at	2 00
1,000 bbls lower creek, 43 gallons spot	2 35
500 bbls Oil City, spot	2 30
500 bbls Oil City, spot	2 30
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 25

NEW YORK, January 22, closing 21st.—The market was firmer with a little better demand; refined 21½c bid and 22c asked for spot delivery; sales yesterday of 6,000 bbls for February delivery at 21¾c. Crude in bulk held at 9c, without business. Cases quiet at 37c. Philadelphia dull and nominal; prices for refined 23c; no sales.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.—Market quiet and steady. S. W. 22c; crude in shipping order 14¼a 14¾c; cases 26c.

BOSTON, January 22.—Market firmer with little inquiry at $2 18.

PETROLEA CENTER, January 22.—Market dull and nothing doing at $2 10@2 15.

TITUSVILLE, January 22.—Market dull; spot $2 10a 2 15; very little doing.

OIL CITY, January 22.—Market quiet and firm at $2 30@2 35 lower road $2 10; upper road $2 15@2 20.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

OIL CITY, January 22.—Market quiet and firmer at $2 30@2 35. Sellers are withdrawing from the market.

TITUSVILLE, January 22.—Market firm at $2 05.

TITUSVILLE, January 20.—Market very quiet. We quote at $2 02@2 10.

PARKER'S, January 22.—Market firm; $2 freely bid; no sellers.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.—Market dull; refined 21½c; crude 9½c; 500 bbls sold.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Crude 8¾c; refined 21¾c

Shipments of Refined Oil East via. P. V. & K. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, January 21, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Central Refining Co.	Waring, King & Co	100
D Bry & Co	Elkins, Bly & Co, Har'sb'g	50
Citizens' Oil Co	Tack Bros & Co, Phila	104
Total		254

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
B S Dunham	American Oil Works	496
H McKelvy	Cosmos Oil Works	1,091
H McKelvy	Vesta Oil Works	1,641
S Lewis	Vesta Oil Works	420
Oswer	Cochran I & Co	13
Oswer	Cochran I & Co	456
O J Grier	Dodson & Bro	1,417
O J Grier	Cochran's	214
W Stewart	Star Oil Works	74
W Stevenson	Fairview Oil Works	384
W Stevenson	Union Oil Works	155
Wm. Stewart	Star Oil Works	90
O J Grier	Fairview Oil Works	462

Crude Oil Received by Mail and Rail.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
American Oil Works	Cosmos Oil Works	1,000
Vesta	Cochran, I & Co	320
Dodson, B & Co	Fairview Oil Works	849
Star Oil Works	Union Oil Works	152
Total		6,302

Additional Coal Departures.

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Tow-outs.	Coalboats.	Barges.	Bushels.
Grand Lake	3	12	150,000
Keystone	3	9	85,000
Niagara	3	9	110,000
Tom Bodsworth	12		134,000
Total			552,000

FOR CINCINNATI.

V. F. Wilson	9	75,000
Gipsey	6	66,000
Total		141,000

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 22.—Cotton steady; middling 19¾c. Flour firm at $7 25@8 50. Wheat firm and unchanged. Other grain steady. Groceries firm. Oils firm. Butter steady, with a moderate demand. Meats pork steady; offerings light at $13 00. Lard steady; steam 7c; kettle at 7½@7¾c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4¾@4¾c; clear rib sides 6½@6¾c; clear sides 6¾c. Bacon nominally; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib sides 8c. Green meats steady; offerings light; shoulders 4c; clear rib sides 5¾c. Hams sugar cured 10 to 14 lbs average, 12½@13c. Lard at 9½c. Whisky at 93c; supplies light.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 22.—There was a fair movement in first hands and jobbers were fairly active to-day. The market for cotton goods very strong with a further increased demand for brown standard sheetings and fine browns. Bleached shirtings and rolled jaconets active. Prints, medium colorings, and shirting stripes in request. New styles of Arnoux & Jordan prints are opened and well received. Cassimeres and Cheviot suitings in better demand and some favorite styles already sold ahead of production.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¾@113¾.

NEW YORK, January 22, 1873—P. M.

MONEY.

Money fairly active but easy at 6@7 per cent. with a fall to 4@5 per cent. Just before the close of bank hours the final rates being 5@6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange strong at 109¾@109¾.

GOLD.

Gold less active than yesterday—opened at 113¾, sold down to 113¾, up to 113¾, down to 113¾ and closing at 113¾@113¾. Loans 6@2 per cent. for carrying and flat for borrowing. Clearings $106,000,000. Treasury disbursements $176,530. Export to-day $157,000 gold coin and $59,457 silver bars. Engagements for to-morrow, $300,000 gold.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments firm and slightly better.

U. S. coup 1881	117¾	5-20s, 1867	115¾
5-20s, 1862	114¾	5-20s, 1868	115¾
5-20s, 1864	114¾	10-40s	113¾
5-20s, 1865	116	Currency 6s	113¾
5-20s, 1868, new	114¾	New 5 per cents	113¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull.

Missouri 6s	93	Virginia, old	45
Tennessee, 6s, old	79¾	North Carolina, old	33
Tennessee, new	80	North Carolina, new	17
Virginia, new	50		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks more active and strong, with considerable advance in the leading shares. New York Central rather irregular, and rose from 104¾ to 105¾, closing at 105¾@105¾; Rock Island rose from 112 to 113¾, closing at 112¾; Pacific Mail, which was quite active, rose from 71¾ to 72¾, fell to 72¾, and closed at 72¾; Ohios rose from 46¾ to 47¾, closing at 47¾. Western Union fell from 84 to 83¾, rose to 84¾, closing 84¾; Erie fell from 83¾ to 83, but recovered the decline and closed at 83¾; Lake Shore rose from 93¾ to 94, closing at 93¾; Cincinnati, Indiana Central rose to 39. The rest of the list quiet, but the whole market closed very firm, the indications being that the long talked of bull campaign had begun.

Canton	39¾	Wabash	72¾
Western U. T. Co	84¾	do pref	92
Quicksilver	47	Fort Wayne	92¾
Adams Express	94¾	Terre Haute	30
Wells, Fargo & Co	84¾	do pref	40
American Express	57¾	Chicago & Alton	113
U. S. Express	104¾	do pref	120
Pacific Mail	72¾	Ohio & Mississippi	47¾
New York Central	92¾	do pref	90
Erie	83¾	Burlington & Quincy	115
do preferred	96¾	Lake Shore	93¾
Harlem	124	Panama	98¾
do preferred	125	Illinois Central	118
M. Orrdal & Co	68	Union Pacific	96¾
P. F. W. & Chicago	89¾	Central Pacific	99¾
Northwestern	83¾	Dubuque	88¾
do preferred	88¾	Del. & Lackawanna	97
Rock Island	112¾	Hartford & Erie	8¾
St. Paul	39¾	Bankers' Bills	109¼
do preferred	71¾		

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1873.

Celtic	January 25	Liverpool.
India	January 25	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	January 26	Liverpool.
Hammonia	January 26	Hamburg.
Algeria	January 29	Liverpool.
Minnesota	January 29	Bristol.
Frisia	January 29	Hamburg.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., January 22, 1873.

River falling, with ten feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 30 at 5 P. M. F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., January 22, 1873.

River rising slowly, with fourteen feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 38 at 6 P. M. C.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., January 22, 1873.

The Allegheny is about four feet at this place and falling. All she ice is run out and no more damage is apprehended.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.	
Hector	Abrams	Geneva.	
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.	
West Virginia	Donaldson	Morgantown.	

Departed.

Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.	
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.	
Hector	R. H. Abrams	Geneva.	
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Wheeling.	

MONONGAHELA—Nine feet four inches and stationary.

THE marks last evening indicated nine feet four inches and at a stand. The weather was cold, but not unpleasant. On the wharf business was improving.

THE towboat Niagara landed a fuel boat at Dixmont.

THE steamer Carrie Brooks left for Wheeling with a good trip.

THE towboat Sam Brown, with a tow of iron ore, is due this morning.

THE ice is very heavy at Cincinnati. Most of the boats have laid up.

THE Coal Valley will be found at the wharf. She efft Wheeling yesterday.

CAPT. FRANK CARTER telegraphs from Louisville that everything was quiet there.

THE steamer E. H. Durfee was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Tuesday.

THE Hero, recently sunk at Bay City, is badly smashed up, and will prove a total loss.

THE Monterey tried how hard she could run against Neville Island yesterday, and it made a success of it.

THE towboats Hercules and Tom Bodsworth arrived since our last. They will leave to-day with another tow.

THE following boats are among the first due: Mary Moore, Sam Roberts, Whale, Fred. Wilson No. 2, Stella and others.

THE Fearless, with a big tow of iron ore, and Hornet No. 2, with another tow of iron, left Marietta for this port on Monday.

A VAST quantity of corn, pork, and other products await shipment South at the various points along the Wabash on the first rise.

THE report that the Great Republic had been seen going Cairoward proves to be incorrect. She escaped with many minor damages.

THE fine steamer Esperanza, Capt. J. B. Conway, is announced for Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis she will go through without reshipping.

ON and after the 27th the St. Jo. packets will make daily trips to Maysville, leaving Cincinnati every day at nine a. M. and Maysville every day at six P. M.

THE mail packets on the slackwater arrive and depart from this city at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.—much to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of the Monongahela valley.

THE steamer E. H. Durfee, Captain Coulson, and the towboat Sir W. McDonald, left Cincinnati for this port yesterday. The latter had a tow of empty barges.

ALL boats in port at Vicksburg last Friday had four flags at half-mast in respect for Mr. Allen, senator of the Virginia K., who died the previous day of small pox.

THE Nellie Thomas, the transfer boat for the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, arrived at Little Rock on Wednesday the day that the road ran their first train to the Arkansas river.

THE numerous friends of R. G. Shinkle, Secretary of the Cincinnati and St. Louis Packet Association, are anxious to see him run for Councilman from the Fourth ward, Newport, Ky.

THE steamer West Virginia, Captain P. Donaldson, takes her departure this day at 3 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva. For further particulars call on Captain Patterson on the wharfboat.

THE following boats have arrived at Cincinnati from the Kanawha with coal: Penn Wright, Jessie, Tom Parrow, 15 barges; J. S. Neal, 9 barges; Gladiator, 10 barges of Pomeroy coal.

THE estimated cost of completing the Rock Island Rapids improvement is $150,000. The work at Keokuk is more extensive, and will require $1 25. Outs dull and market unsettled; No 2 27c. Corn—Demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 mix ed 37c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand; No 1, 70c. Barley quiet and weak, fall No 2, 85.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.—Flour quiet and steady; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota $7 75@8 25. Wheat quiet and steady at $1 95@1 96 for red. Rye steady at 93@96c. Corn in improved demand; new yellow 59@60c. Oats in moderate request; white 50@52c. Petroleum—Crude 14½c; refined 22@23c. Whisky dull at 93@94c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 22.—Flour strong and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 1 red winter $1 75; No. 2 do $1 70; amber $1 75; No 1 State do $1 70; No. 2, 95c. Refined petroleum dull, with a downward tendency; standard white, car lots, 19a20c; Lard oil, 90a95c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, January 22.—Cotton—Demand active and prices advanced; low middling 18½c. Flour scarce and firm at $6 50a8 50. Corn—None here; hy nominal. Bran scarce and firmer at 51c. Bulk meats scarce and firm. Lard steady, with a moderate demand at 8½@9c.

Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 22.—Flour—Demand good at full prices, $5a9 50. Wheat strong at $1 90a1 95 for white. Corn steady at nominal. Provisions firm. Green meats 5c@5½c. Lard in good demand at 7½a8c. Hogs—Demand fair and market firm at $3 90a3 90; receipts 1,600 head.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake quiet and steady. Pig iron dull. Scotch $21@25; American $24@30. Bar firm at $110 Russia sheet $16 00@16 25. Nails steady; cut $6 75 at 25; horse shoe 21@23c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, January 22.—Wheat—Demand active and prices advanced; extra white $2 05@2 06; No 1, $1 96@1 96; amber $1 77. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 42c. Oats—Demand good at 37c. Hogs $4 25@5; receipts 12,000 head.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., January 22.—Corn unchanged Barley—Bay quinte held at $1 06.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER (ALLEGHENY CO.) Pittsburgh, Pa., January 21, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the

FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1873,

INCLUSIVE, FOR

BUILDING A WOODEN BRIDGE

Over Long Run, in the township of South Versailles. Plans and specifications can be seen on application and bid at the office of the County Commissioners.

HENRY WARNER, Controller.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

A large and desirable contract is about to be let. First-class parties, with large capital, may learn particulars as below; no others need apply. Address

CHARLES H. ROBBINS, P. O. BOX 3370, NEW YORK CITY.

LAING & McKALLIP,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,

BALED HAY,

HYDRAULIC CEMENT, WHITE LIME, CALCINED AND LAND PLASTER AND ANTHRACITE COAL,

NOS. 347, 311 AND 413 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, P

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TERMS: $10 00 Per Year.

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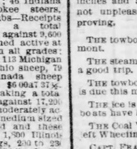

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Office, 370 Penn Street, opposite Ft. Wayne Freight Depot, PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

AIKEN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

NORTHAMPTON, VERMONT and PEACH BOTTOM ROOFING

SLATE

Also, Slating Nails and Felt, Corner Eleventh and Liberty Streets,

Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.

CHEAP STEAM PUMP,

Without Valves, Piston or Packing.

Non-Freezing and always reliable. Call and see to operation, or send for Circular. Price $15 00.

Refer to McVay, Walker & Co., *well sixty feet deep;* Armstrong, Fawcett & Co., *well fifty feet deep.*

SHERIFFS & LOUGHERY, 68 Water street, Pittsburgh.

GET THE BEST,

How Standard and Sampson Standard SCALES.

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tank Jacks, Patent Hangers, Tin, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Thursday, January 23, 1873.

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Execution of Three French Communists.

PARIS, January 22.—Feronilly, Decamp and Benot, condemned Communists, were shot early this morning on Satory Plain. Feronilly died without uttering a word. Decamp's last words were: "I die assassinated! Down with false witnesses, lawyers, and Thiers!" Benot died cheering the Republic and Commune army. Only one shot was fired, as all died instantly. There were but few spectators on the ground.

The Slavery Question in Spain.

MADRID, January 22.—The special committee of Congress on the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico will probably present their report to that body to-morrow. The question of indemnification of slave owners has been settled and the details alone delay the report. The committee will propose that the emancipation of slaves shall be complete in four months after the promulgation of the passage of the bill. The duties will commence to discuss the bill at an early day. Marshal Serrano and the conservative deputies will decide to-day upon the course they intend to pursue. The members of the late Cabinet publish a declaration to-day repudiating the idea that they favored the sale of the island of Cuba.

Honors for the Late Napoleon.

PARIS, January 22.—Masses for the repose of the soul of the late ex-Emperor Napoleon were celebrated in a number of churches of this city to-day. Large crowds attended the services.

German Colonies in Russia Coming to America.

BERLIN, January 22.—There is an extensive emigration movement to America among German colonists in Russia. One hundred and twenty families left Beresina alone.

Report of a Secret Treaty Denied.

LONDON, January 23, 5:50 a. m.—The Persian Minister of this city has authorized the contradiction of the report that Persia has made a secret treaty ceding territory to Russia.

The French Constitutional Project.

PARIS, January 22.—The committee of thirty have agreed to the amendment proposed by M. Decades to the first article of the constitutional project reported by its sub-committee, whereby the President is allowed to address the Assembly only on bills before it.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, January 22.—A dispatch from Genoa says the Rev. Edward Bowie Pusey, D. D., is dangerously ill in that city. The remains of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton will be buried at Kenilworth to-morrow.

PARIS, January 22.—The rise in the river Seine is again very high and another inundation is feared.

BERLIN, January 22.—By order of His Majesty, the Emperor William, the German court will go into mourning one week for Napoleon.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 23.—Consols for money 92¾; and for account 92¾@92⅝. American Securities—5-20s of '62, 93¾; do of '67, 92½; 10-40s, 91; new 5s, 92¾; Erie Railway 8¼. Illinois Central 96.

PARIS, January 22.—Rentes 5f francs 27 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 22.—Cotton heavy; middling upland 9⅜@9¾d; Orleans 10a10¼d; sales 10,000 bales; of American 5,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales. Sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston during January and February, per Steadfastly quiet, but winter steamer, 9d. Flour 29s 6da30s. Corn 28s. Petroleum—Refined 21d; crude 13a13½d. Cumberland middles 8¼; short rib middles 36s 6d. Linseed oil 29s 10da29s.

ANTWERP, January 22.—Refined petroleum 46¾ francs.

CRIMES.

Homicide at Springfield, Ohio—Minstrel Manager Arrested.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, O., January 22, 1873.

Another homicide was committed here last night. About midnight, in the American Hotel, a colored cook named Henry Herringo, who was drunk, assaulted August Dolze, and cutting him with a razor, kicking and beating him in a horrible manner. The worst wound, and that which is most likely to cause death is in the throat, close to the jugular vein. Dolze is bleeding and sinking rapidly to-night, and cannot survive until morning. Herringo was arrested. Dolze was formerly Colonel of the Eighth Ohio cavalry.

Harry Robinson, the minstrel manager, was arrested here for passing counterfeit money to-day, but was released on his statement that he was ignorant of the fact. The bill (a twenty dollar United States note) was counterfeit.

Suicide at Plymouth, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PLYMOUTH, IND., January 22, 1873.

John Andrews, a man about forty-four years of age, living with his father seven miles southwest of this place, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. The ball passed through his head above the ear, death being instantaneous. Family difficulties are supposed to be the cause of the act.

Committed on a Charge of Rape.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, OHIO, January 22, 1873.

John Forney, farmer, living a few miles in the country, was arrested to-day charged with raping a young girl of fifteen years of age living with him. The girl states he beat and choked her. He was examined before Squire Shull, and in default of $1,000, lodged in jail.

Two Women Drowned While Bleaching.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., January 22.—In the Wharton trial to-day the examination of witnesses closed on the part of the State. Mrs. Crawford Neilson was called for the defense and testified that on the day Van Ness was removed from the house of Mrs. Wharton he said to witness he had always feared apoplexy, and that Mrs. Wharton, Mr. Neilson testified he tasted the sediment in the tumbler said to be tartar emetic and perceived no acid taste. Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 22, 1873.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY ORGANIZED.

The Samana Bay Company held a meeting to-day, adopted the Commissioners' report and ratified the contract made with the San Domingo government. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: A. B. Stockwell, President; Paul N. Spofford, Vice President; Henry Clews, Treasurer, and R. G. Hazard, Secretary. The company intend purchasing or building three steamers, beside those which will run regularly between this port and Samana Bay, establishing weekly communication. The company also intend chartering a large steamer and sending out a cabin load of excursionists who may wish to inspect San Domingo before taking up residence there.

The Tybee is now loading with houses, furniture, &c., for officers of the company.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 23, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England, winds veering to northerly and easterly on Thursday, with increasing cloudiness. For Middle States, falling barometer, fresh and brisk northerly to easterly winds, cloudy weather and rain, except for northern portion, probably snow. For South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States easterly to southerly winds, falling barometer, rising temperature and rain. For Western Gulf States, and northward to Wisconsin and Minnesota, rising barometer, falling temperature, fresh and brisk westerly to northerly winds and clear and clearing weather; and these conditions extend northward over Dakota and over probably Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and the western portions of Georgia and Florida.

Louisiana Election Returns.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—Messrs. Forman, Southmade and Mitchell, members of the State Returning Board, left this evening for Washington with the official returns of the State election held in November last. These gentlemen have been summoned to testify before the House Judiciary Committee. McEnery and Kellogg have each appointed a large number of tax assessors and collectors.

Running Speed on Foot.

Our English ancestors had a hard time in traveling compared with railroad facilities of the present day. To near the close of the seventeenth century, gentlemen of distinction went long journeys on foot. Those of the highest social position and wealth rode on horseback, accompanied by a running footman, who led the way with their master, however fast they passed over the ground. By training, those runners acquired incredible speed, almost equalling the horse.

On laying the tablecloth in the Duke of Lauderdale's house for a large dinner party, it was discovered there were not spoons enough. A runner was sent on seventeen miles, and he returned with them before the guests took their seats.

The Earl of Home one night sent his runner to Edinburgh, thirty-five miles from Home Castle, Berwickshire, to deliver a political message. Early next morning the Earl awakened the man asleep on a bench in the hall. He came very near committing a violence on the poor fellow, whom he imagined had not stirred. He had performed the journey from weariness fell into a doze. On learning the fact that the commission had been executed, going and coming thirty-five miles in the incredibly short time, his lordship rewarded the fleet runner with a present of a piece of land which, to this late period is called *Postrig*.

The Earl of March, who resided at Neidpath Castle, near Peebles had a runner—John Mann—who invariably ran in front of his master's carriage, after one came into use, carrying a long staff, in the top of which was a cavity for a hard boiled egg—his only food on a traveling jaunt.

In the Orient particularly in Syria and in Egypt, donkey drivers always accompany the animals they hire out—running by their side days in succession without apparent fatigue. Mules can be educated as well as the intellect.

Some damaging developments in reference to the adulteration of cotton goods in England have lately been made. The ingredients introduced into the composition of certain cotton manufactures are enumerated as "size, china clay, different forms of soaps, chemicals, and various abominations," so amalgamated as to cause the smallest possible weight of cotton to bring the greatest possible amount of profit.

STATE NEWS.

Dauphin county derived a revenue of $6,660 from liquor licenses last year.

The Minersville *Republican* says that a Pottsville wife gave her husband half the furniture the other day and sent him home to his parents. A very considerate wife.

A young man named John Young, of Bridgeport, Montgomery county, was killed on Saturday by the premature explosion of powder while he was blasting rock in the sinking of a well.

The Pottsville School Board is agitating the question of a twenty year loan of $50,000.

Mercer county petitions the Legislature for a law prohibiting the hunting of rabbits with ferrets.

William Aken, aged about seventeen years, was so severely burned at a shanty on the Z. B. Shephard farm, over Bear creek, on Thursday evening of last week, that he died the following day about four o'clock P. M. He had been pouring oil from a can to hurry up a fire in a stove.

The Methodists of Sugar Creek township, Venango county, have for some months past been holding services on the Sabbath in the public school house, and no one objected to it. Last Sabbath, however, the school building was found barred against them, and a notice posted by the teacher, stating that the place was closed against all public meetings, by order of the secretary of the school board of the township.

There were two deaths from typhoid fever among the scholars in the Cassville Soldiers' Orphans' School, last week.

Two men, named Wrenn and Reigel, employed in roofing the new Court House at Somerset, fell from a scaffold on Saturday, and received probably fatal injuries. They reside in Dayton, Ohio.

Fifteen deer, two bears, one fox and one turkey rewarded the efforts of a Mifflin county hunting party during the present season.

The people living along the Susquehanna are revolving in their minds all kinds of schemes for getting rid of the ice gorges in that stream. The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* suggests that nitro-glycerine would do the work neatly and expeditiously.

Governor Geary's last pardon was issued on Monday night to Mary Ridey, a murderess who was convicted eight years ago of a double murder in Philadelphia. She had several years of her original sentence to serve.

A colored youth of West Chester has had a longing, since the execution of the negro Grant, two months ago, to know "how it felt to be hanged." The boy's mother gave him a whipping for some offense a few days ago, and this determined him to try the experiment of hanging himself. He procured a rope, fastened one end of it to a hook in the side of the house, the other around his neck, and jumped off a chair. His sister found him thus suspended, cut him down and sent for a physician, and under skilful treatment he was resuscitated and is now in a condition to be interviewed by energetic reporters who want to enlighten the public on the sensations experienced in hanging.

The Internal Revenue collections in the Twenty-first District during December amounted to $30,655, of which spirits paid $28,308.

T. J. Weddell, of the Greensburg *Tribune and Herald*, has in his possession a powder horn, which originally belonged to Michael Bedinger, a soldier who served in the War of the Revolution, under Gen. Francis Marion.

Emlenton rejoices at the near completion of its first brick building.

Organ grinders are to be banished by ordinance from the streets and public grounds of Erie. Happy Erie.

The Kittanning *Free Press* states that an explosion occurred in the engine room, at Monticello Furnace, by the gas taking fire, on Saturday last, which made a complete wreck of the room, and partially destroyed the engine, a new and heavy blast fan, which has to be put up. One man was slightly injured. The loss to Messrs. M'Knight, Porter & Co., the owners of the furnace, is considerable.

Greensburgers are in the lowest depths of despair, judging from an article in the *Argus* because the Court House is not a nice public hall.

The house of Mrs. Margaret Calhoun, in Washington township, Westmoreland county, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday night last, with all its contents, except a few articles of clothing. The fire originated from the stovepipe. No insurance.

Porte Harte (no relation of Bret's) is fitting out a circus at Williamsport, to travel next summer under the name of the "Keystone Circus."

The Jersey Shore *Herald* says that Mr. L. D. Campbell, William Campbell and Henry Miller, of McHenry township, Lycoming county, killed four bears on Monday evening. They wounded a fifth, but it got away from them.

The Meadville *Republican* says: A young detective of this city, John E. Boyd, captured one John Kelley, one of the escaped prisoners from the county jail, who was committed for robbery some time ago. Young Boyd was in Cleveland the latter part of last week, and, noticing on the back stand, where he was playing the part of a Jehu, made bold to arrest him without a warrant or requisition, and having secured his man with a pair of handcuffs, he brought him to this city and committed him to jail.

The Wheatland rolling mill has resumed operations. The Keel Ridge furnace, at Sharon, was blown in last week. Douglas Furnace No. 1 was blown out for repairs last Friday.

On Sunday night Robert Bertram and wife were at church, at Neshannock, Mercer county, with their little child, and when they got home it was found to be dead. It is supposed to have been smothered to death in church, as the night was very cold and the child had it very closely wrapped and did not notice anything wrong until they got home.

There is not a single case of small-pox at Sharpsville.

There are only eight new railroad projects on foot in Bedford county. Two or three lines will be put under contract in the spring.

Twenty-five new buildings are to be erected in Bedford during the coming spring and summer.

The last three weeks has witnessed unprecedented bad luck to East India vessels bound to Boston, not less than half a dozen noble craft, laden with valuable cargoes, either having gone ashore or become totally wrecked on the Massachusetts coast.

A man lost on the bleak plains of Nebraska was lately saved from death by a Newfoundland dog. He aroused the exhausted man's drooping hopes and helped him through the snow to a farm house, where he found food and fire that saved him from perishing.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., January 22.—River thirty-one feet and falling. Arrived—Packets Departed—Arlington, Louisville; John Porter, New Orleans. Allegheny ice running. Cloudy; thermometer 36 at seven this evening.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 22.—River rising with eleven feet seven inches in the canal and nine feet seven inches in the channel. Cloudy and damp this morning; heavy snow since 2 P. M. and still falling. Mercury ranged from 30 to 40. Arrived—Camilla, Cincinnati; Collyer and barges, Pittsburgh. Departed—Belle Vernon, over the falls. Nashville; the Charley McDonald took the coal boats down over the falls and came up the same route for the rest of her tow. The Acorn in descending the falls with two coalboats and one full boat struck the coal boats on the rocks at the head of the falls, breaking them to pieces and drove freely; they were run down and sunk close to the bank at the foot of Sand Island, where they can be got at when the water falls and almost most of the coal can be recovered. A coalboat containing about 1,000 bushels belonging to Dugan & Co., found and belonging to N. J. Bigley, was cut down by the ice last night at the foot of Six-mile Island. The loss is a contract was made here yesterday for building a ferry boat for the Cairo Ferry Company. There is lively preparations among the coal fleet. Ice not quite so abundant as yesterday, but coming in the shape of heavy bodies of floes and running over obstacles, and pushing lodged in front of the city. Hundreds of people are on the levee watching the movements of the ice.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., January 22.—Cloudy and snowing since noon. Mercury 33 to 40. The river has risen two feet. Port list—Down—Tows, Belle, Robert Mitchell, Eddyville and Quickstep. Up—G. W. Garrett and barges, Fayette and Falls Pilot. The storm interfered with business. Signs of rain to-night.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 22.—River stationary, with seven feet large on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cloudy and raining. The John S. Branford reports an additional rise in the Upper Cumberland yet to come down. Arrived—John S. Branford, Upper Cumberland. Departed—John Lumsden, Cairo.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., January 22.—Arrived—Alaska, New Orleans; Mary Miller, New Orleans; St. Joe, St. Louis; Gracey, Nashville; Shannon, New Orleans; Andy Johnson, St. Louis. Departed—Alaska, Cincinnati. The river has fallen five inches. Raining. Thermometer 40.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 22.—The Adam Jacobs came up from Grand Tower to-day, the first arrival time since the Colorado and Mary McDonald will be here to-night. The Richmond left for New Orleans, drawing seven and a half feet, and the Lucy for Memphis. The river is rising. Weather colder, with rain this afternoon and snow to-night. A gorge above St. Charles broke yesterday afternoon and passed here during last night without doing any damage.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 22.—Raining all day. River has risen five inches since last night. No arrivals. Departed—Lucy, New Orleans, at 9 o'clock. The Indiana passed down last night.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—No arrivals reported. Departed—Mary Houston, Circleville; Henry Ames and Mary Ames, coal barges, St. Louis; Jennie Howell, Arkansas river. Raining.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—Sugar scarce and firmer; treble $8 50@9 25; family $9 @9 50. Corn all and lower; mixed 70c; white 71c. Oats quiet at 56c. Hay dull at $1 30. Flour scarce and firmer; choice $14@2. Pork firmer at $13 75. Dry salt meats quiet and firm at 5a7½c. Bacon—Supply light and quiet at 5½a9¾; 9¾c. Hams 15a16c. Lard quiet; tierce 8a8½c; keg 9a9½@9¾c. Sugars in good demand; inferior to common 6a6¾c; fair to fully fair 7¼a9c; prime 9¼@9¾c. Molasses active and advanced; centrifugal 50a52c; fair 52a55c; prime 61a62. Whisky 92c; no western. Coffee firmer at 19a20c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, January 22.—Cattle—Receipts 1,600 head; market dull and prices drooping; a few small lots good 12 to 12½ cwt. steers sold at $5 90a5 25; a few fair 11 to 11½ cwt. at $4 50a4 75; choice 13 cwt. at $5 25a5 62; shipments yesterday 889 head. Hogs—Receipts 22,000 head; market active and firm; range $3 70a4 05, mostly $3 80a3 85; shipments 2,283 head. Sheep—Receipts 2,500 head; market active and higher at $5a5 75 for fair to choice; shipments 1,426 head.

PENNSYLVANIA'S BATTLE FLAGS.

The Tattered and Torn but Greatly Prized Relics of the Late War.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

No more interesting or cherished relics of the late civil strife are to be found than the battle flags of the different regiments that participated in the great conflict. Notwithstanding many of these emblems are torn to shreds, and in some instances with only the staff and trimmings remaining, yet they each have a history attached that possesses an almost sacred interest to the veterans who fought under them on many a hard contested field, or whose hearts were cheered by the attractive radiance of the bright folds of their regimental standards as they were displayed from the ranks amid of some captured rebel stronghold, or were waved triumphantly over the ground of the retreating enemy.

Though especially interesting to the soldiery, yet we apprehend that future generations will entertain a large amount of the same feeling, coupled with the highest veneration for these reminders of the blood spilled and sacrifices made by their fathers for the preservation of the Union and the perpetuity of its grand institutions. With this in view, each State at the close of the war, made it an especial point to collect these flags and provide means for their preservation. Pennsylvania in this, as in other matters that pertained to the honor and welfare of her soldiers, was not behind, and as all the flags were returned by the regiments that bore them, they were carefully folded and placed them in a large glass front case that had been provided for their safe keeping in a room in the Capitol building.

Here they were visited by the people who desired to "see the old flag once more," or wished to look upon the tattered remains of the emblem under which a father, a brother or a dear friend fell. It soon was found that the place provided for their keeping was inadequate, and Adjutant General Russell at once set about to devise some better means for their display, and, as his suggestion, the last Legislature appropriated $1,000 for this purpose. The General accordingly had two large pedestals erected in the centre of the room, and a line of semi-circular brackets connected across the windows by a single rack, against the four walls. Places are provided in these pedestals and racks for the reception of the flag staffs, and on the rack below, the number of the regiment to which the flag belonged is to be painted.

By this arrangement the different flags are displayed to the best advantage, and the room presents a really beautiful appearance bedecked with the attractive colors of the State and nation. They can now be seen and examined to better advantage, and are insured against damage from the moth. In all, 381 flags have been placed in these receptacles, embracing all that were received, and all of which can be classified as follows: State flags, 196; U. S. flags, 92; markers and banners, 38; cavalry and artillery standards, 26; camp colors, 22; flags presented by friends, 7. In addition to the above there is the original bunting flag of the old "Bucktail" regiment, which the men of that command brought down the river with them on their raft, and the flag that was carried by President Lincoln at the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol extension will rein the staff in the rotunda.

The appropriation was not sufficient to complete the arrangements of the room in a proper manner. An additional bracket, a railing around the room and a carpet for the floor are still necessary to fulfill the original designs. Thus far the work meets with almost universal commendation, and the plan is much admired. When finished no part of the Capitol will be visited with more interest than the flag room, and those who have taken the matter of its arrangement in charge, deserve a large amount of credit for their taste and zeal in the premises.

OHIO NEWS.

Thomas L. Cowen, a prominent lawyer of Bryan, Williams county, died suddenly on Sunday last while engaged in writing a letter to his father.

Van Wert county has produced a natural curiosity, in the shape of a calf without eyes or a tail. It is healthy and a good eater.

The Van Wert *Bulletin* states that at a recent session of the Common Pleas Court at that place, a person was arraigned and plead guilty to keeping a house of ill-fame. He was fined $50 and costs; and it was further ordered by the Court that his house be closed. The meaning of the word as used in this instance was to set the household goods in the street, lock the house, and prevent the keeper from again establishing himself in the similar business in that community.

E. Thomas & Co., of Urbana, shipped during the past year 7,265 barrels of eggs, or a little over a half million dozen.

The steel works at Sandusky are nearly finished.

Mrs. Thomas Mullen, a farmer's wife, died in the road between Sandusky and Venice, on the 3d instant, in a drunken fit.

The Ashtabula circulating library now contains nearly six hundred standard works, fifteen hundred having been rented during 1872.

Millersburg is small but noisy. There are fifty-six pianos and seventeen organs and melodeons in the place, as well as the requisite number of children.

County Auditor Kyle, of Columbus, has sued Mr. Linton, of the Ohio *Statesman*, for libel.

Moses Major, an old resident of Clay township, Ottawa county, received injuries on Friday, the 3d inst., which caused his death next day. He was engaged in felling a tree, the tree suddenly started and he fell forward, striking his breast upon the edge of the box.

It is rumored that the Cincinnati *Gazette* will soon adopt the quarto form.

Frank St. John, a man about thirty-four years of age, residing in Madison, had the small-pox from his hired man, who had been sick with the disease several weeks, and died last Tuesday. Fearing it would become epidemic, the people of Madison even refused to allow any one to go near the remains to give them a Christian burial. It is proposed to have them smothered to death in church, as the only way cold and damp will not hurt it. A very closely wrapped and did not notice anything wrong until they got home.

Moses Lendbetter, an old citizen of Millersburg, attempted to commit suicide by hanging on the 15th instant, but was cut down. Fear of financial trouble led to the act.

The Cleveland correspondent of the Akron *Beacon* says in a late letter: All Cleveland is growling, and with good cause, over the disagreeable and nauseating water which we are at present compelled to drink. The numerous "cases in the flats" have been pouring off daily from their premises, into the river, a thousand barrels of refuse alkali and other waste chemicals employed in the refining process. The effect of this has been to permeate the water with the nasty stuff and to cause it to have a disagreeable smell and taste. The people could endure it, probably, if they thought they were about to grow rich from "striking ile," but as the causes are altogether not natural ones, it only makes the stuff the more detestable.

Sheriff Johnson, of Fulton county, on Monday arrested Michael J. Morrison, a fugitive from justice, at Brighton, Cuyahoga county, but was set upon by a half-dozen men and women, overpowered, and the prisoner rescued. The Sheriff was pretty badly used up in the affray.

Robert Butler, a pioneer of Warren county, died on Saturday, aged eighty-five years.

William Beaumont, one of the most extensive millers in the Muskingum valley, died suddenly at his residence in Zanesville, on Sunday.

Solon, the place so recently agitated by a frightful murder, has a new sensational accident. On Saturday, a Mr. Darcy D. fits State, a young man employed in Cowan's saw mill, was thrown upon the carriage and carried upon the large circular saw, completely severing an arm and a leg, presenting a most sickening spectacle, the flesh and limbs being thrown to different parts of the room, the foot striking a companion in its flight away, and finally lodging upon a girt of the mill frame. Dr. W. D. Stanard, from Chagrin Falls, dressed the limbs, after amputating the severed portions—the arm midway between the wrist and elbow, and the leg above the knee. Richards is as comfortable as circumstances will admit, yet his recovery is extremely doubtful.

Samuel Otterman fell under the feet of a team of oxen he was driving, Saturday afternoon, on the Eaton pike, west of Miami City, and was instantly killed.

According to the Sandusky *Register*, Col. S. W. Dorsey, Senator elect from Arkansas, was born in Vermont, brought up in Ohio, and educated at Oberlin. He lived in this State from his graduation until the breaking out of the war, when he raised an artillery company and served with it until by steady promotion he gained the full rank of Colonel. In 1865 he settled in Sandusky and organized the Sandusky Gas Company, and from 1867 to 1870-71 he accepted the Presidency of the Arkansas Central Railroad, and by his unwearied efforts and in spite of every opposition pushed the road to completion at Little Rock. Pine Bluff and Helena are now connected by rail.

Phosphorus in Iron and Steel.

One of the most difficult problems which presents itself to the producer of iron and steel is how to rid those metals of phosphorus, and it is asserted that the most formidable trouble which has arisen with respect to any process dealing with iron or steel is the phosphorus trouble in the famous Bessemer converter. Only a few pounds of phosphorous in a ton of Bessemer railway bars are found to render them unfit even for the scrap-heap. Fifteen hundredths of one per cent. of it is sufficient to render common wrought iron worthless; but one-tenth of that quantity will ruin the Bessemer metal past all remedy. But the smallness of the quantity which is capable of working such terrible damage is not the only evil or disadvantage. There are the additional facts of the almost universal presence of the phosphorus, and the impossibility of eradicating it by any process at the present time. The opinion is also entertained by some experts, that phosphorus even increases its affinity for iron with every furnace heat—at least relatively, if not absolutely; and this, it is thought, explains why, in the great heat of the blast furnace, it leaves every other combination, and enters the iron—and why, in the much lower heat of the puddling furnace, it seems to waver between staying with the iron or forming a new alliance with oxygen, ready to a form a part of either at the influence of any third substance which may present itself—and why, also, it clings to the iron in the Bessemer process, with such great tenacity.

ANOTHER TREASURE COMPANY.

Latest Version of an Old Story—A Ship Load of Money Buried in 1835, Ready for the Treasure-Hunters.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

In 1860 the town of Napa was visited with the small-pox, and the house of a Mr. Stewart was selected as a hospital. Stewart and his wife acted as nurses, and were not permitted to leave the premises during the prevalence of the epidemic, their only communication with the world outside being by means of the physician, Dr. Stillwagon. The Doctor spent a great deal of his time in Stewart's house, during which the host became quite communicative, telling the Doctor many of the incidents of his life. Stewart had lived in Napa a number of years, and had made a number of friends, but had not until then told any of his adventures. It appears that he was a native of New Brunswick, and when quite a young man took to the sea for a livelihood. In 1835 Stewart being then about twenty-two years of age, he found himself on board a British vessel, cruising along the western coast of South America. Hostilities existed at that time between Chili and Peru, and a large amount of treasure, gold, silver and jewels, which had been deposited in a fort near Callao for safekeeping, was for some reason transferred to the vessel on which Stewart was employed. Eleven of the sailors, knowing of the treasure on board, entered into a conspiracy, and ran away with the vessel. A portion of the treasure was buried on Cocos Islands, and the balance on the main land, near the coast. The ship was then seized by the authorities, and eight of the eleven men were executed, and three of them being British subjects, and perhaps for other reasons, were saved by the intercession of the British Consul. One of them soon after died, leaving only two survivors, Stewart and one David Sutherland, who while on board the vessel, had been known as Welch. As there is always some unexplained circumstances in a story, so in this, it does not appear clear why the authorities did not compel these men, as the price of their liberty, to divulge the locality where the money was secreted, but it seems they did not, and the two men entered into a "solemn compact" (that is the old story of "honor among thieves") never to go to the spot, nor to tell any one where to go for the treasure, until they were to go together. Still more strange is it that they had been ever since 1835, only thirty-seven years, in getting ready to go over the big fortune together! Sutherland, alias Welch, lives in Vallejo, where he has resided during the last twelve years, and is also respected and considered a truthful man. Both he and Stewart are in very good circumstances, and they have resolved to put a portion of their worldly means into a fund for the purchase of a vessel, and the fitting of it out for a voyage to the spot, which only they know as the hiding place of the treasure.

It would appear from the story that the better way to go to work would be to take passage quietly on some vessel going near these islands, make arrangements with the captain for landing them, and in a month or two, and a promise to call for them on the return voyage; or, if they know, as they profess, the exact locality of the treasure, hire the master to lay by for them to go ashore. Then, if they found the treasure, they could take enough to purchase a vessel of their own, and return for the balance. Keeping their own counsel, not even the captain need know their errand to the island. But this is not the way these treasure-hunters do matters. They are generous fellows, and wish to share the gold and the expense (especially the latter) with, poor persons who work for a living, and haven't had time to lay up enough to fit out a vessel, and escape hanging by the intercession of a "bloody" John Bull.

A joint stock company, is to be formed, and a vessel purchased, so that, if no gold is found, there will be a dividend when the exploringship is sold. A notice appears in the newspapers asking holders of Cocos Island stock to take stock in the new scheme, the idea being that those credulous enough to invest once will be likely to do so again. It is said that Dr. Stillwagon and other good citizens of Napa have faith enough in Stewart to take stock in the enterprise.

LONDON.

How the Great City Appears to a Stranger.

Streets crossing each other at all angles except right angles. Streets built up on both sides with plain, yellow brick houses for miles in length. Streets running under, making viaducts built of granite and iron. Streets crossing others on arches of stone. Streets commencing broad and well built, with magnificent edifices, diminishing into dirty lanes, the abode of poverty and vice. Streets commencing straight and ending in a curve. Streets curved at both ends and crooked in the middle. Streets paved with blocks of granite, others with asphalum. Exceptional streets not laid in Nicholson. Streets at the west magnificent beyond description, through which the rich roll in elegant carriages, attended by servants in ostentatious liveries. Streets in the east where honest poverty and hideous vice jostle against each other in the daily struggle for existence. Lanes, alleys, courts, and obscure passages, by-ways, delusive roads, intricate paths and uncertain short cuts, all strangely confused. A stranger who has mastered the necessities of life are sold in sub-divisions at a penny apiece. Shops at the west filled to repletion with silks at a guinea a yard. A river spanned by a score of stone bridges each as firm and solid as the earth itself. Thousands of public buildings rare specimens of beauty, built by the ancients and standing for long since passed away; monuments like index fingers pointing to the sky; countless factories with slender chimneys, each one pouring out a column of black smoke to cast a gloom over every quarter of the globe; innumerable passenger steamers shooting by the arches of the bridges, steamships, ships, barks, schooners, barges, sloops, and numberless lighters. Steam printing machines, war vessels, canal boats, and floating hospitals and prisons lying at anchor on the dirty waters below the bridges. Thirty miles of river bank, lined with great warehouses and crowded with merchandise from the ends of the earth. Million of people to meet; omnibuses, railroad cars, drays, carriages, wagons rushing through the streets, and thoroughfares, or crossing the bridges from side to side. Railroads everywhere; trains crossing the tops of the houses; engines dragging their long trains underground, and running under the streets, trains thundering overhead, while steam of unseen engines coming up through the intervenings at your feet. Flaming advertisements plastered against blank walls. Plate-glass shop windows brilliantly lighted from the outside. Gin palaces so radiant that you must wink when you look at them; gin palaces in which the poor silly working people spend for beer what their children need for food and clothes; gin palaces where countless women go with infants in their arms to drink gin with ragged bloated men. Churches without equal in the world; churches with a gin palace on each side; churches filled on Sunday with well-dressed, intelligent, contented Christian people; churches which are placed on exhibition during the week days; galleries of paintings, haunts of vice, gambling saloons, hotels, theaters, museums, gardens, courts, clubs, banking institutions, breweries, colleges, schools, universities, prisons, markets, stalls, palaces, hustled into obscurity behind dirty brick walls. Immense wholesale business done in dark, narrow lanes. Buildings of every conceivable size, quality and value spread thickly over thirty-five square miles of area, and thinly over far more—that's London.

A Peculiar Sect.

A peculiar sect of the Greek Catholic Church live in the neighborhood of the Caspian Sea, under the Russian dominion, and bearing the name of Shabotnics. The following account, published in the first current, is the first correct and reliable statement given of them. It is by a Shabotnic, who became a Jew:

Under the Czar Alexis Michaillowicz (1645 to 1676) the Jews of Russia were exposed to great persecutions, and many of them, in order to escape certain death, joined outwardly the Greek Catholic Church, while in fact they remained faithful to the Jewish religion, and practised, in secret, Jewish rites. To escape, however, the danger connected with such practices, they concluded to seek more distant regions. They selected for their settlement the region between the Don and Wolga, in the neighborhood of the Caspian Sea, where, in the government of Simbirsk, Samarsk Savatow, and Woronesh, about 2,000 Shabotnics are still living, of whom, however, only from 2,000 to 3,000 are descendants of the immigrants. The balance consists of original Christians, who joined them, and who considered the observance of Saturday more in accordance with the Bible. In the course of time, by their exclusion from their former coreligionists, and by the differing tribes experienced in the new country, the State church, they lost more and more of the Jewish religion, a decay which intermarriages with foreign elements largely accelerated. The still larger origin was remembered in most families, either by verbal or written tradition. So the reporter of these facts is able to give the names of his Jewish forefathers, whose seventh descendant he is.

A Remarkable Woman.

In one of the districts of this county lives a woman aged about sixty-five years, who, for the past five years has been an invalid, and whose present condition is most remarkable. During her previous life she has borne, by no means, an enviable reputation, and strange stories are rife in the community concerning her former life. The most current of those is one to the effect that years ago, she, with the aid of her brother and mother, in order to conceal the birth of a child, roasted it alive in an oven. This and many others are circulated and gain credence from her present condition. More than a year ago, after having been a helpless invalid for about four years, she arose one day in her bed, and in a firm voice said: "In this condition I must remain for a thousand years, though there come famine and starvation, yet will I neither live or die." With a spasmodic twitch and convulsive movement, her limbs were doubled up in the most intricate manner, and she sank back upon the bed, where she has since remained speechless, and unable to move, without aid or silence to be attributable to a visitation of Providence or to stubbornness is not known. Her appearance is described by visitors to be most fearful to behold. Her limbs are twisted about her in a wonderful manner, and her facial expression is almost demoniacal. She refuses to take food in the presence of others, but as soon as they leave the room, devours with greatest avidity whatever is set before her. What renders her case still more remarkable are the facts that her brother, years ago, committed suicide, and that her mother lingered a helpless invalid for nearly thirty years.

FROM SAUT STE. MARIE.

Business of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal During 1871 and 1872.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAUT STE. MARIE, January 3, 1873.

The following items will be embraced in the forthcoming annual report of Guy H. Carleton, Superintendent of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal:

	1871.	1872.
Passages through the locks—Steam vessels	537	790
Passages through the locks—Sail vessels	1,064	1,214
Total of Passages through the locks	1,637	2,004
American steam, tonnage	296,501	417,258
American sail, tonnage	355,598	397,489
Total American tonnage		56,674
Total Canadian tonnage, all steam	111,519	56,574
Total tonnage passing through the locks	762,100	871,308
Receipts on account of tolls	$83,859	$41,232
Expenditures		$9,570
PASSENGERS PASSING THROUGH.		
On the Buffalo and Detroit line	10,599	11,631
On the Chicago line	2,124	2,366
On the Northern Transportation line from Cleveland		3,586
Total number of passengers on American lines of steamers	12,723	17,583
Number of passengers carried on Canadian lines	3,136	7,747
Total number of passengers passed through	15,859	25,330
Beef, barrels	3,050	4,161
Pork, barrels	8,887	10,306
Bacon, pounds	163,763	242,478
Flour, barrels	25,146	42,147
Wheat, bushels	263,141	213,394
Butter, pounds	519,545	599,137
Tallow, pounds	104,354	108,174
Candles, pounds	153,982	161,695
Soap, boxes	21,799	18,295
Apples, barrels	15,839	20,022
Sugar, pounds	4,062,687	5,454,559
Tea, chests	2,864	2,979
Coffee, bags	6,229	8,518
Tobacco, pounds	258,179	321,386
Furniture, pieces	10,843	11,964
Eggs, barrels	2,339	6,067
Window glass, boxes	12,726	18,219
Hay, tons	2,572	2,918
Cattle, head	2,629	3,601
Horses and mules, head	435	523
Coal, tons	46,726	80,313
Coarse grain, bushels	283,509	444,878
Ground feed, tons	1,798	2,016
Hogs, head	1,625	1,566
Brick, No	1,327,000	9,067,000
Sheep, head	2,189	2,751
Machinery, tons	595	10,599
EXPORTS FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.		
	1871.	1872.
Mass copper, tons